

Western leaders to mount fight on world inflation

of the West agreed yesterday controlling inflation was a priority. Mrs Margaret Thatcher said that it was time to lay economic recipes. At the time the Venice summit

pledged to reduce the industrialized world's dependence on oil and to develop alternative energy sources. They are also to seek support from Opec members to help poorer nations.

Key role sought for oil nations

Blake and
June 23

of the western world's strongest industrial nations today pledged to cut their dependence on oil and to fight inflation. At the Venice summit, the seven countries—Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States—also decided to set up a campaign for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Opec) to play a key role in helping poorer nations because of oil

talks the leaders were acutely conscious of the effects of the 125 per cent increase in oil prices over the past 18 months and that concern runs through the communiqué. They said that successive large increases in the price of oil had borne no relation to market conditions and had produced the "realities of even higher inflation and the imminent threat of severe recession in the industrialized countries".

"At the same time they have undermined and in some cases virtually destroyed the prospects for growth in the developing countries", the final statement said. But the seven heads of government were unable to agree on a wholehearted endorsement of the Brandt Commission's idea of a "mini-summit" of industrialized, developing, and oil producing nations.

Speaking after the meeting, some leaders, among them Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, came out in favour of the idea. Mrs Thatcher, while not dismissing the proposal, said that the communiqué "does not mean that such a meeting will not take place".

A dialogue with at least the more moderate members of the Opec cartel remains a high priority with western leaders. If only to impress upon the oil producers their shared responsibility for the Third World. The heads of government endorsed an ambitious plan for saving energy and reducing their own dependence on oil. They have committed themselves to breaking the link between rising energy consumption and rising economic growth. They said in their final communiqué that they were determined over the coming decade that the share of oil in meeting

total energy demand should be cut from 53 per cent at present to around 40 per cent by 1990. The seven leaders estimated the potential to increase the supply and use of alternative energy sources over the next 10 years at the equivalent of 15 to 20 million barrels a day of oil. They envisaged a big increase in the use of nuclear power, a substantial rise in the production of synthetic fuels and, in the longer term, a major contribution from solar and other renewable energy sources.

It was also agreed that there must be a large increase in the use of coal in the medium term. However, Mrs Thatcher made clear that uneconomic pits in Britain would not necessarily be spared from closure.

The seven plan to double coal production and use by early 1990. Nuclear power was seen as having a "vital contribution to make to a more secure energy supply".

The government leaders also focussed their attention on the energy problems of the developing countries, and called on the World Bank to look into the possibility of setting up a new facility to help finance energy resources in the non-oil developing world.

In more general terms they made clear that the large industrialized democracies cannot alone carry the responsibilities of aid to the developing countries. This burden should be shared by the oil producing countries and industrialized nations of the Communist block.

In the final communiqué the heads of government expressed concern about the impact that recycling the oil producers' surpluses might have on the international banking system and stressed the importance of the supervision being instituted by national and international monetary authorities. They also endorsed the idea of a private bankers' safety net.

Their communiqué made clear that there was no quick solution to the world's problems. But some of the leaders gathered in Venice were apparently not too downhearted by the challenges and difficulties ahead.

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A Wisp of Hope, page 21

Mr Sanjay Gandhi dies in air crash

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, June 23

Sanjay Gandhi, son of the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, and widely regarded as heir apparent to the reins of power, was killed in an air crash near his home in Delhi today. He was 33. His death has stunned India. Thousands of people wept openly in the streets, sharing their leader's grief.

Just as Mrs Gandhi and her son had secured the complete control they had sought, Indian politics have now entered, in the most dramatic manner, a new period of uncertainty. Mr Gandhi had been hailed as "India's man of tomorrow". His astonishing rise to the top of the power structure frightened his critics and delighted those who saw in him the embodiment of a progressive and abrasive new order, impatient for change and advancement.

He was no great public speaker and exuded no great warmth in public. Indeed he was rather shy and a man of few words. His humour was more juvenile than sophisticated. Yet, as his star rose, he attracted large crowds and his supporters became utterly devoted to him.

His features became well-known. His bespectacled face, sideburns and thinning hair are on the covers of two Indian news magazines this week, for example. Always his mother's reliable support, he was the manager of her general election success in January and in the state elections three weeks ago.

A large number of new MPs and important political figures in the states owed their position and allegiance to him. He emerged this year as the most important political figure in India, after his mother, and as the creator of a leadership-in-waiting based upon himself and his young, ambitious, loyal, hand-picked followers.

During the 1970s he grew in stature. First by organizing young people in support of his mother's cause, by assisting on her behalf during the Janata party rule, and by getting closer to the reins of power. He picked up political loose ends for his mother and became indispensable.

Gradually he provided her with a new core of support, strikingly different from the Congress Party men who had been through the independence phase and the post-war Nehru era.

Sanjay's men were cast in a different mould. The people who achieved position and power as a result of his management were young men uncommitted to ideology. They hated communism, were suspicious of socialism and did not like nationalized industry.

But all the hopes of the Sanjay men, and his supporters in the Congress Party, would be dashed when he died in the 1980s perished in the crash in this morning's bright sunshine.

Continued on Page 6, col 5



Photograph by Brian Harris

Wimbledon washout: The curtain rose over the Wimbledon tennis championships yesterday with traditional English weather (Richard Ford writes). Menacing clouds were directly over the Centre Court as the Duke and Duchess of Kent took their seats in the Royal Box. Within 26 minutes of the first match starting, between Bjorn Borg and Ismael El Shafai, the players were walking off court as the heavens opened and a mass of blue and red plastic raincoats were put on by spectators. On No. 3 Court (above) umbrellas sprouted like mushrooms.

The weather did not dampen the spirits of the 25,995 people who visited the tournament not were they deterred by the price of strawberries and cream—plenty of them were prepared to pay

75p for six or seven strawberries and others drank champagne at £1.65 a glass.

The touts outside the courts were having a hard time getting rid of tickets for the opening match: several hundred yards from the grounds they were offering £5 centre Court tickets at between £10 and £15 and nearer the gates several were attempting to sell them at £20. "It has been a disaster so far and we are having difficulty giving them away", one said.

He was also offering a ticket for the men's final on July 5 at £150 but with the qualification that "we all want Borg to be knocked out before then—that will push the price even higher. People are getting bored seeing him winning all the time".

His Cockney business acumen had not quite deserted him and he added quickly: "Mind you, I want Borg to be there until the semi-final or else it really will be a disaster for us." Borg duly won.

Play in the second Test between England and the West Indies at Lord's was also affected by the rain and the Prince of Wales was drenched twice, once while reviewing the Prince of Wales's Company of the Welsh Guards at Windsor and again in Church Lane, Windsor, when hailstones fell.

The forecast for the rest of the week is for unsettled weather, with persistent rain, particularly in the South.

Forecast, page 2
Match reports, page 8

Speaker rejects action call on Rolls-Royce

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, told MPs yesterday that he could not interfere in the controversy over the Rolls-Royce bribery allegations by requesting the MP concerned, Mr Jeffrey Rooker, to make a personal statement.

As for referring the matter to the Commons Committee of Privileges, Mr Thomas reminded MPs that questioning a privilege must be made to him in writing and not raised on the floor of the House.

The allegations were made in a Commons debate last week and therefore come under the protection of parliamentary privilege. Mr Rooker, Labour MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr, said later that he could not prove the allegations and that he had no intention of repeating them outside the House.

Action by the Speaker was requested by Mr Peter Rost, Conservative MP for Derbyshire, South-East, on behalf of the Rolls-Royce manager accused of taking bribes from an Italian company and other constituents among the company's management.

Mr Rost suggested that the reputation and privileges of Parliament would have been abused unless Mr Rooker was requested to make a personal statement substantiating in detail and laying before the House the evidence on which he had based his allegations.

He asked the Speaker to consider whether Mr Rooker should withdraw the charges if he could not produce evidence. He said Mr Rooker's allegations had been denied by Rolls-Royce and by the manager concerned. The allegations were made without advance information being given to the Depart-

ment of Industry, Rolls-Royce, or the manager.

But the Speaker told the House that every MP must take full personal responsibility for every statement he makes. It was not for him to express a view or to purport to enforce any action on the substance of any statement that was made or to take away the privilege of an MP.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, Conservative MP for Herefordshire, East, said there were misgivings that the high historical purposes of parliamentary privilege for freedom of speech were in danger of abuse. There was a clear prospect that privilege would not be allowed to survive if that was abused.

There was an inherent jurisdiction in the House to punish its members for contempt and he urged that the matter should be reported on by the committee of privileges.

But, from the Opposition front bench Mr Michael Foot, deputy leader of the Labour Party, said Sir Derek's call for an MP to be punished was "a most astonishing utterance". That would be a violation of the proceedings of the House, he maintained.

Mr David Winnick, Labour MP for Walsall, North, said it would be wrong to inhibit all MPs from making statements which they appeared to consider justified on the basis that they might harm certain people. If it was proved not to be justified, it was up to the MP to take whatever steps were appropriate and to make a statement.

Our Political Staff writes: Mr Rost said last night that he would await a report of Rolls-Royce into the allegations before deciding on further action.

Rolls man returns, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 10

Spectacular win for Japan ruling party

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Tuesday morning

Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party was returned to office in a spectacular victory at the polls yesterday obtaining an undisputed mandate to govern the world's second largest industrialized democracy for the next four years.

Consolidating 25 years of conservative rule, the Liberal Democratic Party had captured 284 of the 511 seats in the Lower House of Parliament when counting was completed. Essentially, Japan's otherwise enfeebled ruling party has swept back into power on a vote of sympathy after the sudden death weeks ago of Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the former Prime Minister.

Much to their own surprise, they gained an additional 36 seats in the Lower House at the expense of the Communists, the more moderate Democratic Socialist Party, independents and the Komeito, the political wing of the powerful Buddhist sect, the Soka Gakkai.

The Liberal Democrats also captured a comfortable majority in the Upper House—137 of the

252 seats—officials announced early this morning.

The only political machine capable of providing Japan with stable rule, the conservatives will now control all the powerful standing committees in Parliament. In recent years its narrow majority has forced it to water-down policies in the budget committee and other influential committees.

An off-shoot, the New Liberal Club, was the only opposition group to make any gains. The Japan Socialist Party, second largest political force, held ground by retaining 107 seats in the Lower House. The Communists lost 10 of the 39 seats captured during an election last October and the moderate Democratic Socialists lost four seats, returning 32 representatives. Surprisingly, the Komeito (Clean Government Party) suffered the worst defeat, losing 25 of its 58 seats in the Lower House.

This is the first time the ruling party has gained ground in an election since its popularity ratings began to decline 12 years ago.

Continued on page 6, col 8

Afghan fighters routed, Mr Brezhnev says

June 23.—President Brezhnev today said Afghan fighters had been routed in Afghanistan. Now, he said, life in Afghanistan was gradually returning to normal. "In these conditions we decided to withdraw some units of our military contingent in Afghanistan", he said. The decision to reduce Soviet forces there had been taken with the approval of the Babrak Karmal Government in Kabul.

This leaves open the door for fresh military aid to Kabul if judged necessary, Mr Brezhnev said. "We will further help Afghanistan build a new life and preserve the gains of the April revolution".

He repeated Soviet claims that the December military intervention had been prompted by aggression against Afghanistan by the Central Government in Moscow that "large

gangs of counter-revolutionaries" had been routed in Afghanistan.

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"The Soviet act of assistance to Afghanistan is not at all motivated by self-seeking interests", he said. "We had no choice but to send troops".

A foreign policy resolution approved by the Central Committee expressed full support for what it described as the measures taken for the reduction of Soviet forces in Afghanistan in repelling armed raids and outside interference aimed at stifling the Afghan revolution and at creating a pro-imperialist bridgehead on the southern borders of the USSR".

Moscow Radio quoted General Gul Aqa, head of the political board of the Afghan armed forces, as saying the reduction of Soviet strength in Kabul showed that Western press reports on the strength of the insurgency in Afghanistan

lacked foundation. The Kremlin was now expected to step up political pressure on Pakistan and Iran to accept Mr Karmal's terms for a settlement, outlined on May 14, in which he called for his government to be recognized by its two neighbours.

Though some Western diplomats expressed surprise at the size of the reduction, others said it involved tanks which had proved unsuccessful against Afghan resistance fighters in the rugged terrain of the Hindu Kush.

A film on Soviet television last night, of a departing armoured unit appeared to show T-54 tanks dating from the 1950s which are among the oldest Soviet armoured vehicles deployed in Afghanistan.

Reuter.

Jamaica MP over ed plot

June 23.—Jamaican MP has arrested an politician and about a connexion with an to stage a military

nt sources said that Johnson, leader of Jamaica United Front the soldiers were yesterday.

plans had been un- selted the Defence ury in Kingston, to Robert Neish, f of Staff and to Michael Manley, the ster to resign.

opposition group, an Labour Party, part in the alleged

gestion that the e Opposition would asked to partici- overment takeover eatic means is a gment of their". Mr Pearnal puty leader of the today in a radio

Recession takes hold on retailers

The recession affected high street shops last month with retail sales dropping by 1.3 per cent in volume. Sales between March and May were 1 per cent below the previous three months. The car industry continues to be affected: Ford is to cut its labour force by 2,300; and 4,000 car workers on Merseyside and 3,400 at Luton will be laid off this week.

Incursion in Thailand
An incursion into Thailand involving about 2,000 of the Vietnamese troops occupying Kampuchea was repelled by fighting in the border areas. Casualties were reported to be high among villagers and Kampuchean refugees. The operation was apparently in retaliation for the repatriation of refugees.

Shy debut for tank
The Valiant Vickers main battle tank was unveiled after an initial refusal by the Ministry of Defence to expose its special Chobham armour plating. Visitors to the British Army Equipment Exhibition at Aldershot were eventually allowed to view the tank from a roped-off section.

Duffy threat on Labour funds

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, threatened to cut the union's supply of funds to the Labour Party unless that party abandon its "pro-capitalist policies". He said the party must either abandon current policies "or do without our money".

Liberal convert
Mr Aubrey Jones, former Conservative minister who headed the Prices and Incomes Board from 1965 to 1970, has given his reasons for joining the Liberal Party. He urged Mr Roy Jenkins to do likewise, arguing that Mr Jenkins's centre party proposal was a "forlorn hope".

'Observer' crisis
The fate of The Observer, whose American owners have threatened to abandon it a week today, hangs on meetings next weekend between the management and the main craft unions in the printing industry, the National Graphical Association.

Rome murder
A prosecutor whose specialty was investigations into extreme right-wing activities was shot dead in Rome by gunmen who were later claimed to be acting for the left-wing Red Brigades. The group also said it was responsible for another murder.

Sanctions threat over rebel island

The New Hebrides Government is expected to threaten financial sanctions against institutions defying its blockade of the rebel island Espiritu Santo. A bank and two trading companies are still operating on the island. French speakers are planning a protest against the Government.

Aid for orchestras
The BBC is considering giving more aid than the £100,000 promised to regions where its orchestras are to be scrapped so that they can keep going with help from other sources. Sir Michael Swann, the chairman, told the new Scottish Symphony Orchestra Trust.

London Diary: Mr A. J. P. Taylor, the historian, will resign as a fellow of the British Academy if members vote to expel Professor Anthony Blunt.

Manchester: A four-page Special Report on the prospects for what could be England's second city.

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 26-28; Appointments, 12, 25; Legal appointments, 12; Sale rooms and antiques, 26.

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Wedding Day, 1940

Honeymoons in 1940 tended to be rather shorter than usual; and many of those who look forward to a ruby wedding anniversary this year surely have more than the customary reasons for celebration.

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HOME NEWS

Duffy threat to cut off Lab funds over policy

From Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter
Llandudno

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers yesterday threatened to cut the union's supply of funds to the Labour Party unless the party abandoned its "silly policies".

In doing so Mr Duffy, whose union commands the second biggest block vote at the party conference, appeared to be going further than he had previously in warning Labour's left-dominated national executive committee that decisions for constitutional change this year could risk the loss of union support.

Speaking to reporters in Llandudno, where he is attending the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions' annual conference, Mr Duffy said: "There is not a bottomless pit. We do not mind spending money into the party but we expect that if we contribute the party will secure a government."

"When the Labour Party are not in power, how can they help us?"

He added that the union was saying to the Labour Party: "Unless you abandon your silly policies our response to your next request could be a negative one. Unless you mend your ways we shall not respond."

Mr Duffy, who sat on the party's commission of inquiry, has made clear that whatever the future of that body's recommendations the union will cast its 880,000 block votes in favour of the constitutional position that obtained before last year's party conference.

That means that he expects the union's delegation to stand by opposition to mandatory submission for reselection of MPs and any change in either the process of election of the leader by the Parliamentary party or the traditional method of drafting the manifesto.

There is no formal suggestion that the union would withdraw its affiliation fees, which are a little less than £300,000 a year, and indeed formal decisions by the central policy-making committee would almost certainly have to be taken if such an extreme course was ever embarked on.

The remarks of Mr Duffy, who is one of Mr James Callaghan's most loyal trade union allies, will probably be seen as yet another illustration of the extent to which his union is determined to enlist the support of others in outvoting the left wing on the constitutional issues dividing the party when it comes to this year's conference.

Mr Chapple's support: Mr Duffy was supported from Mr Frank Chapple, the moderate leader of the electricians' union, who yesterday said that increasing numbers of trade unionists would be opting out of paying the political levy to the Labour Party in view of the "confrontational policies" which the party's national executive was trying to pursue (David Felton writes).



Mr Frank Turner: Challenge to MP repeated.

Rolls-Royce manager back at work

By Peter Hill

Rolls-Royce yesterday refused to make any comment on a company study, said to have been written four and a half years ago, into machine tools produced by the Coventry-based company of Webster and Bennett.

The Yorkshire Post yesterday reported that the document justified the Rolls-Royce decision to buy Italian-made machine tools in preference to the United Kingdom product, and it was taken with the knowledge and reluctant consent of Mr Eric Varley, the former Secretary of State for Industry.

It was that decision that was at the centre of the "bribery" claims made in Parliament last week by Mr Jeffrey Rooker, the Labour MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr.

According to the newspaper, Rolls-Royce's dissatisfaction with Webster and Bennett's machine tools was expressed in a memorandum, dated November 20, 1975, and signed by a Mr Ronald Green, the predecessor of Mr Frank Turner, who has strongly denied Mr Rooker's allegations.

A Rolls-Royce spokesman said last night: "This is not the kind of thing we are going to comment on."

Mr Turner was back at work yesterday in Derby, and the company said that its own investigation into the Rooker allegations was neither a witch hunt nor a formal tribunal.

Turner's statement: Mr Turner stood on the steps of Rolls-Royce's Nightingale Road works and said in prepared statements that he should be to repeat that I am totally innocent of the very serious allegations made against me. I call on Mr Rooker now to admit that he was wrong and withdraw his charges or to repeat them outside the protection of parliamentary privilege.

"Until this happens or until the company completes its investigation, which I hope will be some time this week, I am sure you will understand that there is nothing that I can add to restrict the number of official strikes where strike payments have to be made automatically."

Ministers are likely to greet any attempt to raise benefit as evidence that the policy of deducting the first £12 from social security benefits of strikers' families is taking effect. Mr Evans, however, may emphasize that that is by no means the only factor given that members expect a return for higher dues.

The General and Municipal Workers' Union which agreed last month to raise its benefit for life from £10.50 to £13.50 from October and to £16.50 from July next year has emphasized that it had intended to do so before the government move on benefit deductions.

Key printing union in tough mood as it faces three issues it sees as vital to its existence
Fate of 'The Observer' rests on meetings next weekend

From Dan van der Vat

Blackpool
The fate of *The Observer*, threatened with abandonment by its American owners a week today, rests on last-ditch meetings next weekend between the management and the principal craft union in the printing industry, the National Graphical Association (NGA).

A board meeting in London yesterday decided against sending management negotiators to Blackpool, where the NGA is engaged all week in its biennial delegate meeting, after the latest setback in the battle for the paper's future.

The prospect of an eleventh-hour settlement of the dispute between the management and the NGA over future production arrangements was severely damaged, I learnt yesterday by the refusal of NGA representatives from the newspaper to accept an agreement in principle, arrived at last week by management and national officials of the union. Each side is now resigned to going to the brink.

NGA officers were in Blackpool last week to prepare for their conference, which began on Sunday.

Management representatives came up on Thursday to settle details of their plan to produce the newspaper in four sections during one 15-hour printing operation on Saturdays, eliminating the need for expensive midweek production of some sections. The management wants to save some £50,000 a week.

The provisional agreement reached on Thursday, involving a payment of about £92 for the long Saturday shift and an increase in manning for machine managers from about 20 to 40, was put to a vote by the NGA's machine-room chapel (office branch) in Blackpool on Sunday night by national officials, and was rejected as inadequate in terms of both money and manning.

Neither management nor union officials at either national or chapel level were prepared to comment yesterday at the present stage of negotiations, which have yielded firm agreement on other issues and may succeed at the last minute in starting off the closure threat.

But the new setback leaves little room for optimism. Both sides recognize that time is running out.

The present troubles at *The Observer*, which is in its 159th year, derive largely from a big increase in circulation caused by the closure for a year until last November of *The Sunday Times*.

The paper has retained most of its new readers, taking the circulation from about 700,000 in 1978 to more than a million. The peak was 1.3 million, when *The Sunday Times* was closed.

The stress of such a high production has shown up the inadequacy of ancient typesetting machines and has also brought a big increase in production costs.

The solution to the typesetting difficulties has been found. The NGA has agreed to go over to photo-composition in stages. The union is confident that a long-term agreement on that will be reached when the present interim one expires at the end of this year.

The attempt to cut printing time is proving more difficult.

value of international trade union contacts. Support from the International Graphical Federation, particularly the West German printing union, effectively prevented *Times* newspapers from producing a black newspaper in Frankfurt and elsewhere.

Mr Wade concluded: "There can be no doubt that in the *Times* dispute we won, and we won all the way down the line. Greek repeat: *The Athens* newspaper announced yesterday that its members would stage two 48-hour strikes this week to punish their employers for using the same tactics that shut down *The Times* of London for one year."

Mr Wade also said that the announcement came after a court ruling imposing on the union (the Greek equivalent of the NGA) the equivalent of £1,000 a week to be paid to the Association of Newspaper Owners, for the 48-hour stoppage at the weekend which prevented six morning and six afternoon Athens dailies from publishing.

The union was ordered to pay £1,000 for every strike day violating the same dispute.

Well, they did not get away with it.

The union had not attempted to destroy new technology on the avails of *The Times*, or to put the clock back to Caxton. "It was nothing more or less than a battle to ensure the survival of this union and its members and to embrace new technology in a realistic and socially just way."

The union had learnt four lessons from the dispute. "Firstly, we have demonstrated that we can keep control of the technology. Secondly, we have shown a united and disciplined front in the face of pressure from individual employers or groups of employers."

In the last financial year the NGA spent well over £500,000 in dispute, much of which was consumed by *The Times* dispute.

The second lesson was the importance of keeping members involved in dispute fully informed and having maximum consultation with them.

During the dispute the NGA paid each of its 600 members involved £40 a week benefit, and a Fleet Street levy produced another £40 a week.

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Many hours of overtime during the absence of *The Sunday Times* enabled some 500 NGA craftsmen to earn £500 a week. Some NGA members at *The Observer* have succumbed to nostalgia for the golden days of 1979.

The management wants an agreement on "collective printing", which involves the simultaneous production on the same presses on Saturdays of a four-section paper. It is aiming at an agreement on production papers of up to 64 pages and the NGA is prepared to go along with that for an acceptable rate of pay.

Machine-room manning levels at *The Observer* have ranked since 1975, when the paper threatened to close unless all the unions in the building accepted staff cuts of up to a third. Eventually manning was reduced by about a quarter, with 25 machine managers.

Atlantic Richfield (Arco), the American oil company, bought 90 per cent of the paper's shares for a nominal £1 at the end of 1976, with a promise of big investment which has since been fulfilled to the tune of about £20m.

Last month, impatient with the mounting losses which, in keeping with strange laws of newspaper economics, were compounded by the paper's success in the absence of *The Sunday Times*, Arco told *The Observer*'s board that it would withdraw its support unless management and the NGA agreed on measures to cut costs by June 18 (later extended to July 1).

At the root of this dispute is the question whether Arco is bluffing. The NGA takes Arco seriously but thinks it is being unnecessarily heavyhanded.

The union has had difficulty in the past, notably in 1978, in delivering chapel consent to an agreement reached by national officers at *The Observer*, and has no intention of falling into the same error now.

The NGA, as this conference has shown, is in a bullish mood for the fortunes of the legislation being introduced by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment.

Proposing opposition to the Employment Act, Mr Joe Wade, the general secretary, claimed the Government's measures are "so potent and so inflammable that a mere spark will set off the biggest industrial explosion witnessed this side of the general strike."

"I do not underestimate in any way the seriousness of what we are proposing. The funds of this union will be at risk and some of us may end up in jail."

Les Dixon (the NGA president) and I will probably be the first candidates. But it will not be the first time in the history of this great movement that unions have put their funds at risk or that trade unionists have gone to jail in defence of union principles."

The legislation and the decisions of the courts would not stop the union's battles with recalcitrant employers who flout agreements and steadfastly refuse to recognize trade unions, he insisted.

The joint production of the play, by Howard Brenton and in particular the Prime Minister and Sir Keith Joseph, is by the Theatre Royal and by the Royal Court Theatre; the limited companies involved are Pioneer Theatres Ltd, Stratford East, and the English Stage Company.

It was made clear yesterday that the council has no responsibility for ensuring that plays comply with the law and the normal constraints of propriety.

Mr St John Stevas yesterday released the text of his reply to Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend, who wrote to him about the play last week.

The judge's ruling is being sought by the Attorney General for the Duke of Lancaster on behalf of the Crown. The case is being contested by G. E. Overton (Farms) Ltd, on whose land at Quarry Field, Coleby, the coins were found.

Mr John Knox, QC, for the Crown, said the coins had been found by a Mr Kilshaw. He concealed them and was later fined for theft, a conviction which was later quashed.

Mr Knox said that analysis of some of the coins showed that their silver content varied from 18 per cent to less than 1 per cent. The coins were minted between AD 260 and 280.

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In view of the apparently

favoured costs of equipment in Britain compared with the other European countries, it is questionable whether there is any real need for subsidizing capital on the grounds of maintaining comparative efficiency with other EEC countries," the centre says.

It suggested that the high level of investment on British farms might be excessive.

The National Farmers' Union said: "We do not accept that a case has been made for a reduction in the overall level of capital grants."

The Efficiency of British Agriculture (Centre for Agricultural Strategy, 2 Earley Gate, Reading, Berkshire, RG2 5ES).

Unanimous vote for defence of the closed shop

From Our Labour Editor
Blackpool

Craft printing workers yesterday instructed their leaders to defend the closed shop and to enforce the provisions of the forthcoming Employment Act.

More than 300 delegates to the biennial conference of the National Graphical Association voted unanimously to have nothing to do with the Government's labour law reforms.

They applauded their general secretary's willingness to go to jail in pursuit of the policy of open defiance.

There was no debate on the militant programme of resistance put forward by the NGA national council and several union branches because there was no opposition to it.

Following so swiftly on similar decisions taken by the two other main printing unions, the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsope) and the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat), the NGA vote virtually confirms that the newspaper and printing industries will be a critical battleground

for the fortunes of the legislation being introduced by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment.

Proposing opposition to the Employment Act, Mr Joe Wade, the general secretary, claimed the Government's measures are "so potent and so inflammable that a mere spark will set off the biggest industrial explosion witnessed this side of the general strike."

"I do not underestimate in any way the seriousness of what we are proposing. The funds of this union will be at risk and some of us may end up in jail."

Les Dixon (the NGA president) and I will probably be the first candidates. But it will not be the first time in the history of this great movement that unions have put their funds at risk or that trade unionists have gone to jail in defence of union principles."

The legislation and the decisions of the courts would not stop the union's battles with recalcitrant employers who flout agreements and steadfastly refuse to recognize trade unions, he insisted.

The joint production of the play, by Howard Brenton and in particular the Prime Minister and Sir Keith Joseph, is by the Theatre Royal and by the Royal Court Theatre; the limited companies involved are Pioneer Theatres Ltd, Stratford East, and the English Stage Company.

It was made clear yesterday that the council has no responsibility for ensuring that plays comply with the law and the normal constraints of propriety.

Mr St John Stevas yesterday released the text of his reply to Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend, who wrote to him about the play last week.

The judge's ruling is being sought by the Attorney General for the Duke of Lancaster on behalf of the Crown. The case is being contested by G. E. Overton (Farms) Ltd, on whose land at Quarry Field, Coleby, the coins were found.

Mr John Knox, QC, for the Crown, said the coins had been found by a Mr Kilshaw. He concealed them and was later fined for theft, a conviction which was later quashed.

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In view of the apparently

Law sou to protect computer informat

By Lucy Hodges

An unlikely alliance between businessmen and civil libertarians is putting pressure on the Government to introduce a law to protect computer information.

Some businessmen are anxious that they may lose valuable contracts because, at one of the few in the European Community without such a law, is not trusted by governments to keep information secure.

A few years ago a law in Sweden, which was one of the strictest protection laws in the world, was not allowed to be introduced because of opposition from 80,000 British companies for fear of placing their data in the hands of a commercial director.

The *Times*: "If we can convince governments to introduce laws like the UK's, we can ensure that our data is protected."

The businessmen are united in their aim to get the Government to accept proposals of the Data Protection Bill, which is now in the House of Commons, chaired by Mr Lord Hailsham, which is now in the House of Commons.

The House of Commons has not debated the subject and there is a possibility that the reason for this is that they would be affected at national level by the Lord Hailsham's Bill.

A delegation from the House of Commons visited the House of Commons to discuss the matter recently and the delay was that the main reason was that the bill had not been made the seriousness of it.

Whitehead, the Home Secretary, said: "The Kingdom is almost alone in not having a law to protect information from unauthorized access. It is a matter of national security."

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The absence of a law makes it impossible for British companies to design systems that are secure against unauthorized access. It is a matter of national security."

Mr Davidson said he was sure that this was one issue which the civil liberties and businessmen were in agreement.

He said much of the data that is stored in computers is of a sensitive nature and it is a matter of national security that it should be protected.

The creation of a Data Protection Bill, which is now in the House of Commons, is a matter of national security.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, June 2

SE COAST: Brighton 11.5, 15.5, 19.5, 23.5, 27.5, 31.5, 35.5, 39.5, 43.5, 47.5, 51.5, 55.5, 59.5, 63.5, 67.5, 71.5, 75.5, 79.5, 83.5, 87.5, 91.5, 95.5, 99.5, 103.5, 107.5, 111.5, 115.5, 119.5, 123.5, 127.5, 131.5, 135.5,

THE NEWS

Jones, the Liberal fruit, says Mr kins should join too

Clark correspondent

his former party on other issues.

For his part, Mr Jones (who could not be clearly heard) gave no indication that he wants to become a campaigning politician again. "Rules about age are absurd," he said, "but he thought that at 68 it was unlikely that a Liberal constituency association would choose him as a parliamentary candidate."

He hoped to help the party on policy formulation and was working on a discussion pamphlet to be published in time for the Liberal assembly in September. Whether he got to the House of Lords would depend on Mr Steel.

Mr Jones was Conservative MP for Birmingham, Hall Green, from 1950 to 1965; Minister of Fuel and Power (1955-57); and Minister of Supply in the Macmillan government until October, 1959.

At the Prices and Incomes Board, he was politically neutral, but when it was abolished he resumed his membership of the Conservative Party. He left it in 1975.

He said the attitude of the present Government to immigration was "mean". He saw it as Britain's duty "to take the lead in creating a cohesive society out of different ethnic groups".

Asked if he supported a "statutory incomes policy, as advocated by the Liberals," Mr Jones replied: "Ideally, I would prefer a voluntary policy, which would be agreed in broad terms between the Government, the CBI and the employers, but in present circumstances I do not believe that is possible."

"Thus we have to fall back on some kind of statutory policy."

Mr Jones to the effect claimed that the steel industry had come to the Labour and Conservative parties and the Mr Jones's "access" of a general trend, it had grown significantly in the hope of the Labour Party of the Conservative Party.



Mrs Shirley Hufstедler (centre), the United States Secretary for Education, meeting Mr Mark Carlisle, her British counterpart, and Lady Young, Minister of State for Education and Science, yesterday.

MPs lobbied on Welsh language television pledge

From Our Own Correspondent Cardiff

Every member of Parliament is to receive two reminders of the pledge given in the Queen's Speech to establish Welsh language broadcasting on the fourth television channel in Wales.

According to protesters, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has "welshed on the firm promise," and his decision not to establish a language channel represents "the first U-turn of a government which pretends not to make them."

The MPs will be reminded that in her speech the Queen said: "My ministers will give active support to the Welsh language and will seek an early start with Welsh broadcasting on the fourth channel in Wales."

Mr Whitelaw has since made clear that in the principle the fourth channel will not be used for Welsh language broadcasting, although more Welsh programmes will be transmitted by the BBC and ITV on existing channels.

Dr Gwynfor Evans, president of Plaid Cymru, who intends to start a "fast to death" unless the Government keeps its word, said: "The Welsh channel will not save the language, but the language will not be saved without the channel."

Organizations throughout Wales have mobilized to influence the Government and more than 1,500 people, including 17 members of one county council, say they will not pay their television licence fees.

Teachers' pay delay accusation

By Our Education Correspondent

A teacher's leader has accused the arbitration service of colluding with the Government and local authorities to achieve the maximum delay in giving teachers their 1980 pay rise.

In a letter to Mr James Mortimer, chairman of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), Mr Lawrence Casey, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, says that the dates of July 7 or 8 appointed for the hearing on the teachers' pay claim were "scandalously late."

They represented a time lag of nearly five weeks after the meeting on June 4 of the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay, at which the terms of reference for going to arbitration were decided. Yet it was the expressed wish of the independent Burnham chairman that arrangements for arbitration should proceed as speedily as possible, he said.

He urged Mr Mortimer to bring forward the date for the arbitration hearing.

The teachers are asking for a 20 per cent increase for their 1980 pay award, which will be backdated to April 1 and will be in addition to their 18 per cent Clegg comparability award. The employers have offered 9.2 per cent.

Esso 'supermarket philosophy' is unwelcome in rural Wales

Regional report

Tim Jones Cardiff

After selling the product for more than 60 years, Mr David Davies will be sent his last gallon of Esso petrol in August after being told by the company that his garage is no longer sufficiently attractive for them.

Mr Davies, who owns The Garage at Pontnewydd, in rural West Wales, is one of dozens of people who are being dropped by the petroleum conglomerates because they cannot produce enough profit to satisfy London-based management boards.

Although his outlet sold between 60,000 and 70,000 gallons a year, Mr Davies is a victim of the "supermarket philosophy" which is being increasingly adopted by the big oil concerns.

Communities in rural Britain are suffering because of this hard line approach. In the last three years Esso have, in their words, "disengaged" from more than 1,100 outlets in areas that are ill served by public transport.

A recent survey conducted by the Development Board for Rural Wales showed that 46 garages have been told that their contracts with big suppliers are to be terminated. Seventy-seven others were regarded as being at risk.

The board, concerned by the effects these decisions have on their efforts to attract new industry to the area, has been making strenuous efforts to secure new suppliers for the garages.

After August, unless the Gov-

ernment changes its mind many of the financial incentives the board was able to offer to potential customers will cease. A shortage of petrol outlets can only exacerbate their difficulties.

Because of the paucity of public transport in rural areas life is extremely difficult without cars. One garage owner said yesterday: "The attitude of the big companies seems harsh, to say the least. Unless they obtain optimum profit they terminate contracts, with no apparent thought for the loyalty displayed to them over the years."

While not denying their interest in the profit margin, the companies state that they do not close stations where there is no other outlet within a five-mile radius.

Residents of the rural areas feel that their isolation from the centres of high population is increasing. Elderly people suffer, particularly when they have to visit a relative in hospital more than 50 miles away.

Even when petrol is readily available they inevitably pay more for it than urban dwellers do. Road communication be-

tween North and South Wales is sub-standard. Visitors to Cardiff are often surprised to learn that during the summer it can take more than five hours of hard driving to reach the North Wales coast.

Wales lacks an obvious north-south roadway and many find it quicker to drive through the English border counties to reach the north-east of the principality.

Those choosing the central route have the luxury of 15 miles of dual carriageway between Cardiff and Merthyr Tydfil before confronting roads which no Roman ever built.

People consider railway travel between the two parts of the country only if they are romantic or desperate. Ever since the Beeching cuts the railway map of Wales has resembled a blank piece of paper with a few random lines drawn on it. A journey by rail from Cardiff to Llandudno must be good training for a trip on the trans-Siberian railway. No route exists through central or west Wales.

Only buses heavily subsidized and with an uncertain future offer a direct passage through some of the finest scenery Britain can offer. Without rail links, good roads and often petrol, the great central area of Wales faces enormous difficulties in combating rural depopulation. It is little wonder that the people of the area consider they have received little benefit from Britain's oil boom.

vers of Burpless Tasty Green rejoicing at reprieve

Correspondent

Cucumbers are among 37 vegetables affected by EEC legislation. From July 1 it will be illegal to sell seeds under 1,700 names which are now used in Britain.

The new law has been criticized as "seed censorship" and claims have been made that the system will lead to the disappearance of many traditional varieties. Some old established British names will disappear from seed packets but the EEC and agriculture ministry deny that any popular varieties will be lost.

The ministry defended the system as a consumer protection measure to ensure that gardeners know what they are buying. It is intended to curb the activities of unscrupulous producers who could previously sell seeds of a common variety under an exotic name to create the impression that they were something special.

Inevitably, many popular names will vanish. No fewer than 19 alternative names for the cauliflower variety, Autumn Giant, will be banned. The ministry said: "We started with 5,000 names in 1973 and we have reduced them to 3,300. From July 1 they will be included in the Common Market list, making a total of 8,000 varieties which may be freely sold in EEC countries."

The EEC Commission said: "It is a large-scale banning of undesirable vegetable varieties."

It added that seed samples of deleted varieties would be kept in gene banks for plant breeders who might want to use them in the future.

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Oil companies' tied trading practices challenged

By Peter Waymark

Motoring Correspondent

The Office of Fair Trading is to look into allegations that trading practices operated by oil companies are preventing filling stations from shopping around for the cheapest petrol.

The charge was made yesterday by Mr John Fraser, an opposition spokesman on consumer affairs, who said many oil companies had sole delivery arrangements for petrol and lubricants.

Those conditions were built into the leases and licences of many sites where the company owned the foreland and leased it to the site operator. The effect was that no tenant or licensee would shop around for the cheapest petrol and that bargaining between a service station owner and a petrol company became impossible.

Mr Fraser said: "These tied trading arrangements need breaking, particularly when oil prices are rising and an increase in the world price of oil seems to be reflected in the price at the pump almost immediately."

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, said she shared much of Mr Fraser's concern. She had made that clear to Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, who had confirmed his willingness to act if warranted by circumstances.

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Withdrawal by singer of damages action

Mr John Delaney, a former principal tenor with the English National Opera Company, has withdrawn an undisclosed terms his High Court damages action before Mr Justice Stocker in which he alleged that his voice and career were wrecked by negligent surgery.

Mr Delaney, aged 48, of Fernwood Avenue, Streatham, London, had claimed that operations carried out at Hammer-smith Hospital in 1972 and 1973 to remove small, non-malignant growths caused his vocal cords to web together.

Negligence was denied by Dr Vincent Briffa, Dr Peter McKelvie, the Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow Area Health Authority, and the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, where Mr Delaney also received treatment.

ry into jail 'warning' e three men escaped

d Faux

mental inquiry is to into the escape last three dangerous from Barlinnie prison. The inquiry was held yesterday by the Prison Officers' Association.

al of the officers lay: "We are asking the result of the aid be made known. s likely, there has jous breakdown in ions within the cerns the officers is : prison authorities ed that a break-out to be made from t is understood that y night extra pre- re taken, but they ntinued on Sunday. who escaped were : reen, serving a life

sentence for murder, and John and James Steel, brothers, both serving 12-year sentences for crimes of violence.

The hunt for them spread from Glasgow to other forces throughout Britain. The police have given a warning that the public should not in any circumstances approach the men.

It is thought that the prison authorities were warned that a break-out was being planned two weeks ago. The information was passed on by the police and extra men were on duty in Barlinnie on Saturday evening. The break-out, which involved assistance from outside the prison, happened shortly after 8 am on Sunday.

Detectives believe the three men may still be in the Glasgow district.

The inquiry has been ordered by Mr Malcolm Rifkind, an Under-Secretary of State at the Scottish Office.

r Rampton t faces ssness

Correspondent

a Maltston, aged 41, eleased on May 21 years in Rampton urity hospital, may t at the end of this ss the Government side County Council ponsibility for her. liston, originally of near Grimsby, who o Rampton because s were unable to r, has been in a ing home in Lincoln- r by Mrs Iris Rain- farmer's wife, of on Spa, was taken by Dr John Brown, the coroner, because of the verdict at the German in- quest of "natural death by mis- adventure".

Dr Brown said: "That seems an extraordinary finding for a body that has been taken out of a river. Misadventure cannot be considered natural". He has sent a request through Interpol to the German authorities for copies of all the relevant statements and reports.

Mr Lockyer said 330 people were searched, all at a police station. Latest police figures show that arrests at Stonehenge totalled 67, 44 of them for alleged drugs offences.

Chief Supt Frank Lockyer, head of Wiltshire police, said: "We have searched down to the underclothing but there have been no unidentified searches and we have received no complaints from the people concerned."

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Second inquest on man dead in Rhine

A coroner is to hold a second inquest into the death of a young Briton whose body was found in the Rhine because he is not satisfied with the verdict recorded at the inquest in Germany.

Mr Mark Griffiths-Roberts, aged 22, was drowned in the Rhine near Cologne, where he was working as an electrician. It is believed he fell, or was pushed into the river when he and friends were chased by a group of German youths.

The unusual decision to hold another inquest, in the dead man's home town of Leamington, was taken by Dr John Brown, the coroner, because of the verdict at the German inquest of "natural death by misadventure".

Dr Brown said: "That seems an extraordinary finding for a body that has been taken out of a river. Misadventure cannot be considered natural". He has sent a request through Interpol to the German authorities for copies of all the relevant statements and reports.

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In fact, we should say, more friends. Already in a number of European countries hundreds of thousands of people are telling the exact time with a Ricoh watch, they are taking beautiful photographs with a Ricoh camera.

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Weight price
a missing

Japanese reliability. European flair: That's Honda.

Reliable. But bland. That's the kind of comment one usually hears about Japanese cars.

European cars on the other hand are considered to have style, road handling and performance — but they rarely figure high in the 'reliability' tables.

So cars that provide the best of both worlds have to be good news, right?

As this is an advertisement for Honda, there are no prizes for guessing which cars we're talking about.

But don't take our word for it — just read what the motoring correspondents have long been saying.

For example, in April '78, Motor said about our Civic "...it is well and thoughtfully fitted out and, from our

experience with a long term test car, reliable. The success of the Civic owes much to the fact that it is the most 'European' of Japanese cars..."

In April '79, Drive commented on our Accord "...most (Japanese cars) have

been a bit boring — unadventurous and outdated mechanically, with indifferent accommodation and little driver appeal. Then came the Accord...with a specification as up-to-date as (European cars)..."

And in February of this year, Motor said that our Prelude "...has established conclusively that Japanese manufacturers can now compete with the Europeans on equal terms... Which is a lot more than can be said for the latest incarnation of (another Japanese car)."

These are just three of the many, many reviews in a similar vein.

It's worth thinking about next time you put your own money into a car.

If you want both reliability and flair, make it Honda.

HONDA 
The best of both worlds.



WEST EUROPE

Prosecutor shot dead at bus stop in Rome

From Peter Nichols
Rome, June 23

With the bulk of the country's security forces looking after Western leaders at their conference in Venice, terrorists here murdered Mario Amato, a Rome public prosecutor whose speciality was inquiries into terrorism of the far right.

Ironically, responsibility for the brutal shooting was claimed by the extreme left-wing Red Brigades.

Signor Amato was killed near his home on the outskirts of Rome while waiting for a bus to take him to work. Aged 42, he was married with two young children. He was a Sicilian and had worked at the Public Prosecutor's Office for about two years.

The murderer, who was among the small group awaiting the bus, killed Signor Amato with two or three pistol shots and then escaped on a stolen motorcycle driven by an accomplice.

Among the first to reach the scene was Senator Tommaso Morino, the Minister of Justice who, later, reported to President Pertini. A telephone call claiming responsibility was made in Rome to the newspaper *Secolo XIX*.

Another murder claim with a more sinister tone was made in Rome similarly on behalf of the Red Brigades. Directions were given to the evening newspaper *Vita* to seek an envelope containing a statement in the laboratory of a petrol station "near the home of the Judge Imposimato".

Signor Ferdinando Imposimato is a leading judge investigating terrorism and kidnapping. The envelope was not in fact found but the reference to the judge was obvious.

Giovanni Losardo, a 54-year-old Communist local government official and head of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Paola in Calabria, died yesterday after being shot two days ago by two young men on a motorcycle.

He is said to be the eighth person in recent weeks to die in similar circumstances in Calabria. He looked after education in his capacity as a local government official but previously he had been responsible for public works in the town of Cetararo.

In Rome, meanwhile, Signor Antonio Pellegrini, a 65-year-old pensioner, is accused of killing two people and gravely injuring three others because, he said, the family living beneath him made too much noise and constantly insulted him.

EEC enforces quotas on beef for Russia

Brussels, June 23.—The Soviet Union has already filled its 1980 quota for subsidised beef imports from the EEC and the Commission will issue no more export certificates for beef found for Moscow, a spokesman said today.

He said this means that the Community's beef sales to the Soviet Union this year "will remain within the limits of traditional quantities".

The Commission had already granted export certificates for the sale of 60,000 tonnes of beef to the Soviet Union which is about the average Moscow intake from the EEC each year.

Russia and other beef importers pay world market prices for European Common Market beef, but because world prices are lower than those of the EEC, the Community makes up the difference through subsidies.

The Commission spokesman said the subsidy on beef destined for the Soviet Union can range from 72 to 95 units of account per 100 kilos on frozen beef carcasses depending on the quality and world market price.

European leaders promised earlier this year not to fill any gaps the United States grain embargo left in the Soviet Union and, the spokesman said, the decision not to issue any more beef export certificates is consistent with that promise.

—AP

007 for Russia

Berne, June 23.—Swiss telephone subscribers will be able to dial direct to the Soviet Union from July 1, should have no trouble remembering the code, which is 007. Any connection with James Bond, the fictional spy, is said to be unintentional.

France firm on radio monopoly

From Ian Murray
Paris, June 23

The French Government's determination to resist pressure for an end to the state broadcasting monopoly has been spelt out by M. Jacques Philippe Leca, Minister for Culture and Communication.

Speaking to the annual conference of regional daily newspapers today in Cherbourg, he said that political stations would be interested only in propaganda while commercial stations would be mediocre and would threaten the press by taking advertising revenue from newspapers.

The number of pirate radio stations is increasing. Their activities have resulted in a series of police raids and court cases, which have inspired others to flout the authorities.

In Lille at the end of last week "Radio Lille 80" began a short-lived broadcasting experiment from the municipality's environmental and nature centre and it did so with the



Mrs Thatcher and friends: The Prime Minister took a break from world affairs to meet the children of Venice yesterday.

Western leaders manage to paper over their differences in Venice

From Michael Hornsby
Venice, June 23

The leaders of the world's seven strongest democracies ended their meeting here in the cloistered seclusion of a former Benedictine monastery after successfully papering over the differences in their assessments of events in Afghanistan and the Middle East and of how to pursue arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union.

President Carter and his colleagues from Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Canada and Japan were most at one in their insistence that they would be satisfied with nothing short of a total and permanent withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

There were differences of emphasis, however, about how seriously to treat the Soviet announcement that some troops were being withdrawn from Afghanistan. Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, is expected to probe Soviet motives further when he visits Moscow on June 30.

President Giscard d'Estaing of France described the number

of troops being taken out of Afghanistan as "significant" and said that it could be the first step to a complete withdrawal. He claimed that his talks with President Brezhnev in Warsaw last month "had opened the way" for the Soviet move and said it was important to maintain communications with the Kremlin.

According to French reports, some 10,000 Soviet soldiers have been withdrawn from Afghanistan.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary who accompanied Mrs Thatcher to the summit, was the most dismissive of the Soviet move which he saw as being aimed primarily at sportsmen who might still be hesitating about whether or not to attend the Moscow Olympics.

In an interview after the meeting with the BBC's *Panorama* programme, Lord Carrington said that the West might have to consider whether or not to supply arms to "the freedom fighters" in Afghanistan. It is not clear how far this possibility was explored during the summit itself.

President Carter accepted

that the initial Russian withdrawal could prove "a significant step" but a senior official travelling with him added that unless the withdrawal were complete, it could be simply a "diversion".

The official said the United States had no intention of transforming Afghanistan into an anti-Soviet base, and was prepared to consider all sorts of arrangements for a neutral, non-aligned Afghanistan.

President Carter and Herr Schmidt were reported to have resolved their differences over how to implement last December's Nato decision to deploy 572 new long range American missiles in West Europe to counter the threat of the Soviet SS20s.

The Americans were alarmed when Herr Schmidt talked recently of proposing a three-year freeze on the deployment of such weapons and President Carter sent him a critical letter urging that he refrain from pursuing this.

President Carter and Herr Schmidt are now agreed that they were the victims of a misunderstanding.

Greens' role in Bundestag poll looks less decisive

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, June 23

The ecological "Green" party has decided in a chaotic weekend conference to put up candidates for the Bundestag in the October elections.

The signs are, however, that this lively idealistic and disorganised party, which at the beginning of the year looked capable of tipping the balance in favour of Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and the Opposition are now less likely to influence the result.

Other factors, particularly the unpopularity of Herr Strauss among more moderate Christian Democrat voters, are expected to cancel out the drain by the Greens of votes from the Free Democrat voters.

A public opinion poll last week confirmed that despite successes in untypical areas, the Greens can at present rely on only 3 per cent of the national vote.

The May elections in North-Rhine-Westphalia, which has a cross section of the national electorate, have showed that the decisive choice is between Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and Herr Strauss, with the Greens and the Opposition as more or less irrelevant.

Energy is also important, but conservation and the anti-nuclear question have a low priority with most voters.

The Greens will find, as the *Frankfurter Rundschau* com-

mented today, "that the choice in 1980 is between Schmidt and Strauss, not between themselves and the apocalypse".

Undertaken, however, the Greens have adopted an ambitious and idealistic election manifesto declaring their aim to be the restoration or preservation of the well-being of man.

It demanded what it called an "ecological cycle economy", ecological production methods in agriculture, better protection of the environment, a 35-hour week, a restriction on the powers and removal of the 5 per cent rule for representation in Parliament.

On defence, it called for the creation of a weapon-free zone in West and East Europe. Instead of weapons, Nato and the Warsaw Pact countries should defend themselves by "non-military means".

Like the orthodox parties in their pre-election congresses, the Greens managed to paper over deep splits among members. The ecology label holds together a motley assortment of groups ranging from communist splinter groups to conservative nature-lovers.

They did not entirely succeed, however, Greens from Bremen and Schleswig-Holstein refused to campaign in the election because the manifesto was too left wing and a conservative member of the executive had to resign after protests about past associations with Nazis.

Police step up security in Spanish resorts

Madrid, June 23.—The deadline set by Basque guerrillas for calling off a campaign to bomb Spain's tourist resorts expired today without the Government surrendering to demands that it release 19 terrorists and call a referendum on the future of the part-Basque province of Navarre.

The midday deadline passed without incident, but police sources said a small bomb exploded early yesterday outside a restaurant in Fuengirola on the Costa del Sol.

As politicians and press expressed outrage over the new ETA campaign, to one that killed seven in Madrid last year, uniformed and plain-clothed police reinforcements patrolled the most popular resorts and beaches.

There was no immediate indication of the effect the bomb threat would have on tourism—Spain's foremost industry and already 10 per cent down in the first quarter of the year over the same period last year.

The hotel branch of the communist Workers' Commissions Union also criticised ETA's anti-tourist campaign.

"At ETA achieving with its pure fascist tactics the aim of the standing of the Basque working class," the union said in a stiff note. "The best thing ETA can do is give up its terrorist practices and arms, and leave the working class and the masses to achieve their objectives through mobilisation and political agitation."

—UPI.

De Gaulle's son promoted to full admiral

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 23

Vice-Admiral Philippe de Gaulle, son of the general, was today promoted to full admiral, one of only three now serving in this highest rank of the French Navy.

Admiral de Gaulle, 58, he joined the Free French Navy in July, 1940, and served in the Normandy landings, the Liberation of Paris and the battle of the Ardennes.

Very similar in appearance to his father, he was urged earlier this month by the Union des Jeunes pour le Progrès to stand as President next year as someone above "partisan quarrels".

OVERSEAS

US concern at conditions Greece sets for its bases

From Mario Modiano
Athens, June 23

Mr. Matthew Nimetz, the United States Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, held talks in Athens today to explore Greek intentions before a scheduled meeting between Mr. Edmund Muskie, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr. Constantinos Mitsotakis, the Greek Foreign Minister, in Ankara tomorrow.

The Americans are concerned by the Greek Government's decision to link the future of United States military bases in this country with the unresolved problem of Greece's military reintegration in Nato, as well as the Greek demand for parity in the levels of United States military aid to Greece and Turkey.

Washington has been alarmed by the categorical manner in which Mr. Mitsotakis has been telling the press that "it would be unrealistic to expect the American bases here to continue if Greece is not part of Nato's military structure".

Greece's reentry in the military wing of Nato is being blocked by Turkey's objection to a return to the command and control arrangements that existed in the Aegean before 1974 at the time of the Greek withdrawal. At that time Greece had control of both the air and naval defence of the Aegean.

At the same time Greece is reasserting its military aid promised by the United States and other Nato allies to Turkey, and is invoking the need not to upset the existing balance of forces between Turkey and Greece.

President Carter is said to have urged the United States Government to maintain a seven to one ratio of aid to the two countries.

Greek officials have just concluded the study of the United States Turkish defence and economic cooperation agreement which regulates, among other things, the status of United States military aid to Turkey, to see how this can affect the Greek-Turkish military equilibrium.

The Greeks put off the renegotiations of their agreement about bases with the United States, initiated three years ago, until they could compare it with its Turkish equivalent. But the text of the United States agreement with Turkey does not fix the level of aid, simply refers to a shopping list of hardware which is kept secret.

Now the Americans argue that the bases agreement is unrelated to the problem of the Greek-Turkish balance of power, which can be dealt with at annual reviews of foreign aid in Congress where care should be taken to uphold the seven to one ratio.

The Greek side is not quite convinced. And in any event it wants the Americans to try harder to curb Turkish objections for the reintegration of Greece in Nato, particularly now that Turkey has been pledged massive western economic and military aid of about \$1,276m.

Some Greek officials feel that if some formula could be found for linking Greece back into Nato's military structure, it may become necessary to replace the security guarantees under Nato with some bilateral arrangement that the Greeks should consider as adequate to safeguard their security.

Vietnamese incursion repelled by Thailand but many civilians and refugees killed in fighting

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, June 23.—About 2,000 Vietnamese troops were today involved in a series of raids across Thailand's eastern border from Kampuchea supported by artillery and mortar fire.

They exchanged fire with the Thai Army for almost eight hours before Thai soldiers supported by two tanks and three helicopter gunships forced them back into Kampuchea.

It was the biggest and most belligerent incursion the Vietnamese have made into Thai territory since they moved in to Kampuchea. In places they penetrated two miles.

Diplomatic observers suggested that the attacks were made to punish Thailand for the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees from Thailand. Because of the fighting, repatriation was halted today from one camp but continued at another.

Vietnam has condemned the repatriation as a Thai subterfuge to reinforce the Khmer Rouge forces waging an intensified guerrilla campaign in Kampuchea.

Details of today's casualties have not yet been disclosed. Western diplomats in Bangkok said it appeared that they had been considerable among Thai villagers and Kampuchean refugees.

A Thai spokesman said the Vietnamese had suffered heavy casualties and that three had been taken prisoner. Seven Thai soldiers were wounded.

Thai civilians living near the border were evacuated. The most severe fighting occurred near border encampments at Nong Chan, Nong Samer and Nong Mak Moon where about 250,000 Kampucheans have sought refuge and food.

Foreign relief workers at these encampments, and others at the Khao I Dang refugee camp eight miles from the border, were evacuated to the

Thai border town of Aranyaprathet.

Refugee casualties: First reports stated that about 1,000 Kampuchean refugees out of about 175,000 in the camps had been killed, but this could not be confirmed.

Sources reported that about 40 Thais had died in the fighting, including civilians whose houses had been hit by shells. About 100 Thais were reported wounded.

Reports from the region said the wounded were ferried all day to a hospital in Aranyaprathet. Foreign sources at the border said that though only a battalion was thought to have entered Thailand, between 1,500 and 2,000 Vietnamese troops were involved in the operation.

Several Soviet-built T54 tanks were seen along a 45-mile border strip from Aranyaprathet to Ban Sangae in the north, a stronghold of the Khmer Rouge. National Liberation Front of Mr. Son Sann.

Sources said the area worst affected was the Thai village of Nong Mak Moon, just across the border. Thai military headquarters said Vietnamese troops backed by heavy artillery had seized control of the village at dawn and the Thais had had to call up heavy artillery, fighter jets and helicopter gunships to drive the Vietnamese were driven out this afternoon.

The fighting brought a new flood of Kampuchean refugees into Thailand. According to international rescue groups, 75,000 refugees were expected to cross the border and were heading towards the Khao I Dang camp.

Thailand later said it would protect its sovereignty from any violations. The Foreign Ministry said helicopter gunships had intervened in fighting in Kampuchea and criticized recent Viet-

namese accusations that land was moving against at the request of the States.

The accusation, made week in Jakarta by Mr. Co Thach, the Vice Foreign Minister, was kind of statement expected the spokesman for a seeking good relations Thailand, the ministry.

Thailand foreign policy always based on the of freedom and national interests. The accusation policy was under nation's supervision is tion of the accuser's policy itself," it added.

The Vietnamese Foreign Minister also said in Jakarta his country would not Thailand.

The Kampuchean (including Thai security) is being discussed at a nation. Asian conference Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. France-Press Reuter.

Negotiations frozen: C day formally froze n tion talks with Hanoi have been suspended March. The Chinese Ministry, in an official the Vietnamese. Emb Peking said China as the "situation and ar very unfavourable for ing of a third round between China and Vi The Chinese Note. Hanoi of attempting use of the talks to just men's aggression on chea."

Peking said the Vie had "redoubled their carry out hostile activities, repeatedly violated sovereignty, per their military occupies Kampuchea, and st pursued a policy of aggression and expansion."—Agence Presse.

South Africa studies UN rep on Namibia ceasefire

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, June 23

The South African Foreign Ministry was tonight giving careful study to the latest reply by Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, to South African questions concerning the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia (South-West Africa).

The resolution provides for a United Nations controlled ceasefire in the border war between South African forces and guerrillas belonging to the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) to be followed by unsupervised elections leading to the independence for the territory.

Western diplomats in Pretoria, who have been involved in the Namibian negotiations, said the South African Government should be pleased with Dr. Waldheim's reply which, they view, went a long way towards satisfying South African concerns about the implementation of Resolution 435 and the establishment of a demilitarized zone along Namibia's border with Angola and Zambia.

The Secretary-General's reply dealt with the question of South African and Swao bases inside the zone. The enforcement of the zone and the ability of the 7,500 strong United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation to ensure the peaceful conduct of the election.

One diplomat said this evening: "If the South Africans are not prepared to accept the assurances contained in the Secretary-General's letter then they must assume the responsibility for any serious time or else are not serious about going ahead with reconciliation."

However, he expressed some concern as to whether the South Africans would be satisfied with the assurances about the impartiality of the United Nations in supervising elections. South Africa has accused the United Nations of favouring SWAPO.

If South Africa does accept Dr. Waldheim's reply and agree to go ahead with the United Nations plan it would mean that a ceasefire could be held in the territory. It is likely that the South Africans may try to extend the pre-election further in order to provide the multiethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) party the maximum amount of time to gather support.

Leadership infighting anticipate

Continued from page 1

Political leaders, that the sympathy vote Othman influenced the election.

Mr. Masekela, the Prime Minister, drove his home in Tokonto, the results of the election, claiming the Prime Minister's Photo. Millions of voters a ported the converted came the feeding the groups have failed. A valuable alliance which could have been used to achieve stable government.

But the ruling party is to be plagued by another of bitter infighting and powerful factions. The Liberal Democrats, the 47 per cent of the vote in the Lower House.

Mr. Kenji Miyamoto, leader of the Con Party, said tonight that the party's gains could be lost directly to the hands of the opposition's campaign for the election, he directed against him. He died we had no target.

Like other opposition voters had turned to ruling party because it carried out a much plan for a grand government would not the country with stability.

Mr. Yoshio Sak Secretary General, Liberal Democrats, say he "Othman's influence on the outcome election." "We shot member this and not arrogant now we are power," he said.

Mr. Eichi Nishimura, the party's vice president, said the party's dilemma for the case in their selection of a Minister. Mr. Nishimura was expected to mediate the rival announced that he will

Final results in the J general election (fig brackets denote women)

Party	Seats	At Le
LDP	284	258
KDP	107(2)	107
Kakushu	28	28
JCP	29(7)	41
DSP	32	36
NLC	12	4
USDP	3	2
Ind	11	4
Total	511(9)	510

(1 vacancy)

Obituary, page 15

Leading article, page 15

Newspaper incurs wrath of Chicago's mayor

From Michael Leapman
New York, June 23

The press room at Chicago's City Hall has made the front page again after 50 years. The scene of much of the action in the 1920s drama *The Front Page*, the room today provided something closer to vaudeville.

Mr. Jay McMillen, a former reporter for the *Chicago Tribune* from his desk there. But he was staying put and the television cameras were there to record his defiance.

Mrs. Byrne issued the banning order after the *Tribune* had published extracts from a secret report about city's administration written just before she became mayor last year. The report criticized many city officials and recommended that a number of them be dismissed.

Angry, Mrs. Byrne accused the *Tribune* of "insults, lies, smears, character assassinations and male chauvinist tactics." She said she would not only flush the reporter from his desk, but would also bar city officials from speaking to representatives of the *Tribune* or showing them documents.

The mayor's husband and press secretary is Mr. Jay McMillen, a former reporter for the *Sun-Times*, the *Tribune's* rival newspaper. He is a plump but hard-bitten newspaperman who married Mrs. Byrne just before she became mayor.

He said yesterday that, despite protests from other newspapers and civil liberties organizations, Mrs. Byrne was sure she was on firm legal ground in banning the *Tribune* reporter.

"Let them sue," he said. "We'll take it all the way up to the Supreme Court."

By mid-afternoon today, however, no action had been taken to enforce the ban. The *Tri-*

bune's City Hall reporter, Mr. Robert Davis, fought his way past a battery of other reporters and cameras, and made his way to his desk as usual.

According to Mr. Steven Pratt, the paper's assistant news editor, another reporter had been to City Hall to see an official and been told to get access to documents he was seeking.

Mr. McMillen said later that although the ban still stood, with a shotgun, to remove Mr. Davis.

The paper was damaging Chicago with its attacks on his wife, he maintained. "It has a vendetta against me and my administration. They never wanted her to be mayor, don't want her to be mayor now and now want to destroy her."

Mrs. Byrne, who beat the Democratic Party machine to win the nomination for mayor last year, has had a conco-

versal term of office. Her endorsement of Mr. Kennedy for President had promised support to a cent Carter, caused a

Former supporters late mayor, Mr. Richard are constantly battling. These rivalries are rep Chicago's two daily new

The *Tribune* and *U Times* are the only pa maintaining of the half the past, thrived with *Front Page* was written competition between i intense.

This has not deterred *Times* from criticism Byrne's action as "sible" and for joining b its rival's behalf.

It is the kind of f newspaperman relish. *U said: "It may be a ten a tencup, but gee, it's a fun we've had in a lo*

501-1111

RSEAS

Heat of sanctions held against as who continue to trade in New Hebrides secessionists

is Reinhardt
June 23
Hebrides Govern-
ment threaten
sanctions against
at bank and two
ing companies still
on the secessionist
of Espiritu Santo
of a Government

nesday about 2,000
e parents, teachers
ts are expected to
test march through
rest of the capital.
ther development,
her Lini, the Chief
as been pressurised
ndrew Stuart, the
ident Commissioner,
iv weekend com-
a unilateral declara-
ndependence would
if any attempt was
France and Britain
the scheduled date

Naupa, Minister for
nd Public Works, is
representatives of the
l'Indochine et de
Australian Trading
eys Philip and its
pitor, CFNH, in
his morning.
to Mr Barak Sopo,
f the Prime Minis-
rment, the New
overnment is pre-
ndraw the £34m in
reserves held by
less it closes the
branch in Lugan-
u Santo's com-
re.
s only other bank,
sed trading three
the secessionists
o May 25.

Burns Philip and CFNH will
be told that they face difficult
customs formalities and wharf
delays unless their shops at
Luganville cease trading. In
private discussion with the Gov-
ernment Burns Philip repre-
sentatives have expressed fears
that their premises could be
looted by the secessionists if
they had to close.

The blockade, now in its
fourth week, is starting to
effect. Francophone planters
supporting Mr Jimmy Stevens
provisional government. About
500 tonnes of copra and 1,000
tonnes of fish products have
been stockpiled in Luganville
while international shipping has
been warned to stay clear of the
island.

The Government decided to
apply pressure to the bank and
two trading houses after
Inspector General Jacques
Robert, the French Commis-
sioner, refused to prohibit
emergency powers which would
have enabled the use of direct
powers to enforce the blockade.

A conflict with the French
residency also lies behind Wed-
nesday's "microphone" mani-
festation in Port Vila. The
marchers are seeking a guaran-
tee from the Government that
the joint French and English
education system will be main-
tained after independence.

Under an agreement reached
with the Metropolitan powers in
London, France was to pay the
entire £10m annual education
budget after independence
while Britain would fund
health and welfare.

However, after disagreements
with Inspector General Robert,



Seven Soviet Pentecostals pictured yesterday in the American Embassy in Moscow where they sought refuge two years ago after failing to obtain emigration permits.

Khalkhali court metes out death and blessing

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, June 23

Life and death are somewhat
arbitrary matters in the widely-
feared drug court of Ayatollah
Sadegh Khalkhali, the Iranian
judge.

This morning was no excep-
tion. While six people were
being lined up in front of a
firing squad in Tehran at dawn,
the ayatollah was marrying two
others who had been brought
before his court.

The young couple, described
by the official Pars news agency
as addicts, had been arrested
by the anti-drug squad on un-
specified charges. The ayatollah
took uncharacteristic pity on
them and married them on the
spot, arranged a home for them
and gave them 50,000 rials
about £200. "They were very
much in love with each other
and were unemployed," the
ayatollah explained to Pars.

The ayatollah, who boasts of
ordering more than 300 revolu-
tionary executions, is noted for
his unpredictable sentencing.
A woman who appeared before
his court last month was sen-
tenced to life imprisonment,
only to face the firing squad a
month later when the ayatollah
changed his mind.

His drugs court, set up in
mid-May, has sentenced more
than 100 people to face the
firing squad. The six executed
this morning were convicted of
manufacturing and selling
drugs and spreading prostitution.

According to informed
sources, there have been pro-
tests in closed sessions of the
new Parliament against the run-
ning of the courts. The sources
said some deputies have com-
plained that the ayatollah's
brief was "only for drugs
offences and that he had no
right to execute sex offenders."
Tehran's Sadeq Sadegh
Qorbzadeh, the Iranian Foreign
Minister, said in a television
interview in Paris today that
the United States would have
to make economic and political
concessions to the six executed
the Tehran embassy
hostages.

But he added that "a favour-
able decision" could be taken
on the issue within five weeks.

Israel lets West Bank Arabs return home

From Christopher Walter
Jerusalem, June 23

Three large Arab families
have been permitted to return
to their homes in the occupied
West Bank town of Nablus four
weeks after the houses were
ceded up as part of a con-
troversial collective punish-
ment.

The recent increase in tension
in the West Bank continued
after violent incidents today at
Bir Zeit, the biggest university
in the area in which Arab
students were injured after
Israeli border guards opened
fire. One of the students was
later described as having
"medium wounds" while the
others were said to be slightly
injured.

The violence flared after
news reached leaders of the
1,380 students on the campus
that another Arab girl student,
shot in Bethlehem last week by
an Israeli soldier, had died in
hospital. Protest demonstrations
were organized and soon heavily
armed Israeli border guards
with their distinctive green
berets arrived.

"It is always the same.
There is no trouble until the
soldiers come," Mrs. Haifa
Baramki, the university regis-
trar, said. "Today was one of
the worst we have seen for
months. They were shooting all
around and there was a lot of
panic."

Bomb attacks: Palestinian
terrorists planted two bombs
this morning, police said. One in
a Tel Aviv store wounded three
Israelis, one seriously. The
other, at a Jerusalem bus stop,
exploded, bursting a sewer. No
one was hurt.—AP.

Normal birth for Australia 'test tube' baby

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, June 23

Australia's first "test tube"
baby was born today at the
Royal Women's Hospital here.
In a healthy 14oz, Candice
Elizabeth Reed was the first of
the world's three infants
created by in vitro fertilization
to be born normally.

At the hospital it was said
Candice was absolutely won-
derful and that her mother,
Mrs Linda Reed, was well.
Mrs Reed, aged 24, spent
seven hours in labour and the
birth was a week earlier than
anticipated.

Fraser pride given a sporting uppercut

From Douglas Alton
Melbourne, June 23

It is now certain that Aus-
tralia will be sending a team
to the Moscow Olympics, which
is a blow to the Government,
particularly to Mr Malcolm
Fraser, the Prime Minister, who
has tirelessly worked for a boy-
cott.

The Labour Party, however,
which in the end argued against
a boycott, and the Australian
Olympic Federation, which
emerged weak and divided, have
also lost credibility.

Mr Fraser must be admired
for the energy he put into his
efforts to achieve a boycott,
although his opponents, includ-
ing the Labour Party, accuse

Begin move of office timed for UN benefit

From Michael Leapman
New York, June 23

An announcement today from
Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime
Minister, that he would move
his offices to annexed Arab
East Jerusalem was obviously
timed to coincide with this
week's United Nations Security
Council meeting on Jerusalem.
Delegates were meeting inform-
ally here this afternoon and
the council session is expected
to start tomorrow.

Mr Begin will move into
new offices in East Jerusalem
in three to four months, an
Israeli official said. The deci-
sion to move was made 18
months ago, he claimed. "It's
merely an administrative
decision to move the offices
there."—UPI.

The Islamic group have been
planning the United Nations
meeting on Jerusalem for some
weeks. Mr Aga Shahi, the
Pakistan foreign affairs
adviser, is here and is expected
to open the proceedings on its
behalf.

Western delegates had been
trying, with little hope of
success, to persuade the Arabs
and their supporters that this
is an unsuitable time for such
a meeting. They warned them
that it might provoke from the
Israelis exactly the response
which has been made today.

Kabul merchants murdered for defying call to strike

Kabul, June 23.—Resistance
fighters killed seven Kabul
merchants at the weekend for
defying a call to close their
shops.

The strike by city traders,
which started on Saturday, was
total by early this morning.
But by 9 am today, Afghan
troops forced open a few shops
in the wholesale dry fruit
market in central Kabul. How-
ever, most shops remained
closed.

Helicopters flew low over
Kabul bazaar yesterday and
dropped printed orders from
the Government telling mer-
chants to open their stores.
Children hurled rocks at the
low flying helicopters and
shouted insults at the pilots.

Government officials admit-
ted the killing of only one
trader by the insurgents, but
well-informed diplomatic
sources confirmed that seven
traders were killed.

The strike is the second in
Kabul since the Soviet inter-
vention last December. During
February 21-22, the Afghan
capital observed a general
strike, the resulting violence,
in which 60 Afghans were killed
and hundreds were injured.

On Saturday, when all the
shops closed, students were
seen going to school and all
government offices remained
open. Insurgents said later that
educational institutions and
civil servants were excluded
from the strike call.

By midday, armoured person-

An elephant leaves its mark, even in death

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, June 23

The Supreme Court of India
is delving into its fund of wis-
dom to resolve a bitter and
quintessentially Indian dispute
involving principle, religion and
a dead elephant.

Although the elephant has ex-
pired, the legal processes
focused on it go on. For the
heart of the matter is a 150-year
quarrel between two Brahmin
sects over the caste mark that
the elephant at their temple
should have painted on its fore-
head.

The elephant traditionally
plays an important part in
temple processions in the
sacred and ancient city of
Kanchipuram in southern India.
Such is the rivalry between the
sects, however, that neither can
stand the thought of the ele-
phant bearing the other's caste
mark.

In the 1850s the Madras High
Court said the temple elephant
should wear the Thengalai sect
mark. But the rival Vadagalais
took the case to the Privy
Council in London. They lost.
The Privy Council ruled in
favour of the Thengalais in the
1930s, but this was of mainly
academic concern, because the
elephant died during the coun-
cil's deliberations and the
temple had no elephant for 50
years.

The dispute was reactivated
when a new elephant was pre-
sented, the donor requesting
that it should bear the Vadagalai
mark. The Thengalais seethed,
but after 25 years this elephant
died, and they got on their own
back when a court ordered that
the replacement should bear
their mark.

Five years ago, after another
court action, it was ruled that
the elephant should wear the
different caste marks on alter-
nate weeks. This seemed sensib-
le, but the unfortunate elephant
had to endure the weekly
ritual of having one caste mark
scrubbed off and another
painted on, while sect repre-
sentatives watched the opera-
tion with eagle eyes. The marks,
both white and roughly horse-
shoe-shaped, are similar, but
the small differences are of great
importance to the sects.

The compromise was unsatis-
factory. After another hearing,
judgment went in favour of
the Thengalais. The Vadagalais
took up the fight again and went to the Supreme
Court.

In the meantime the elephant
had died. But, dead elephant
notwithstanding, the Supreme
Court has issued an interim
judgment that says in future
the quarrelling sects shall
provide an elephant each, ap-
propriately painted, which shall
march abreast in temple proces-
sions.

Whether this judgment is the
final one and whether it will
satisfy the rival Brahmins,
remains to be seen.

Missing UN man back after Afghan venture

Islamabad, June 23.—Mr
Frederick Kemp, a Canadian
refugee worker in Pakistan who
had been missing since June 11,
turned up in Quetta, capital of
Pakistan's Baluchistan province
last night, United Nations offi-
cials reported today.

Mr Kemp, aged 58, from
Kingston, Ontario, was last seen
entering the half-mile no-man's
land between Pakistan and
Afghanistan at the Chaman
border post in Baluchistan. He
was employed on a short-term
contract with the United
Nations High Commissioner for
Refugees (UNHCR), when he
disappeared.

The officials said that in a
brief report to Mr Roman
Kohout, the UNHCR chief in
Pakistan, Mr Kemp had said
that he had been in Kandahar
and Kabul. It was not clear
whether he had been detained.

Reliable diplomatic sources
said yesterday that British-born
Mr Kemp was being held a
prisoner by the Kabul Govern-
ment. They said he had been
taken from Kandahar, the main
Afghan city, to Baluchistan, to
Kabul on June 13.

According to the United
Nations officials Mr Kemp said
in his report to Mr Kohout that
he had stayed in hotels in both
cities. They added that he had
returned to Pakistan with his
driver in the UNHCR vehicle
he left in almost two weeks ago.
—Reuters.

ithole es squad

June 23.—An
squad burst into
where the Rev
Sithole was staying,
dead and missed
a Zimbabwe poli-
tician, said today.

From the house of
re he went into
in Chibwe, in
nababwe.

l that there had
0 attackers armed
s and AK47 rifles,
used by nationalist
the seven-year war
January.

a former rival of
fugable, the Prime
leadership of the
ules as the Zim-
National Union
(Zanu-PF), said
ved the attackers
n nearby guerrilla
the area was
Mugabe guerrillas
ar.

said he was at the
ands when a man
ame in. The door
l but the gunman
it, killing one of
companions.

o the floor and
over my body," Mr
"Then we all ran
back to look for
d an old hut and
listening to the

helped found Zanu
became the party's
and Mr Mugabe
ey were in deten-
Smith regime.
sole was deposed
continued to call
nu but it failed to
seat in the Feb-
—Agence France-

nted: Blacks have
ted for the first
ighest rank in the
il Service—secr-
ement ministries
leary offices. The
ster's office, an-
y that Mr Isack
aged 38, had been
Secretary to the
oreign Affairs and
Mswaka, aged 40,
ointed Secretary to
of Economic Plan-
velopment.

ame time, whites
as Secretaries to
of Commerce and
the Ministry of
ources and Water

ng their traditional
economic system.
Besides remitting agricultural
taxes for this year and next
year, the authorities have sur-
rendered their power to impose
procurement quotas for crops
and domestic animals. Future
sales of produce to the state
will be voluntary and negoti-
ated.

The state purchasing price
for chinkie, a kind of barley
which is a staple in the
Tibetan diet, will be raised
above that of wheat.

Maintenance charges for
tractors and other vehicles are
being waived. Compulsory
labour on public projects has
been abolished in favour of
collectively negotiated labour
contracts, and state employees
will be required to pay for any
use they make of draught
animals.

Greater freedom will be
granted to peasants and herd-
men to cultivate private plots
and wasteland and raise private
livestock, and to trade freely
among themselves. Primary
schools, previously financed at
the expense of local people,
will be paid for by the state
from next month.

Volkswagen stoppage may spread in South Africa

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, June 23

Workers at the Ford and
General Motors plants in Port
Elizabeth may decide to join
the week-long strike begun by
Volkswagen workers in Uiten-
hage, protesting against a 60 per
cent increase in their basic
wages at a meeting tomorrow
between management and
unions.

At Volkswagen 3,500 black
workers who downed tools a
week ago are still out today.
They are calling for an 80 per
cent increase in their basic
wage from 65p to £1.20 an hour.
Workers at several other auto-
mobile and industrial plants in
Uitenhage are also still on
strike, although some returned
to work this morning.

Tomorrow's meeting will be
between the Eastern Cape
branch of the Motor Industrial
Council, representing the man-
agement of the three car plants,
and white and Coloured union
representatives. Volkswagen
in the motor industry do not
have a registered union and
will be assisted at the meeting
by a member of the Department
of Manpower Utilization.

At the weekend a meeting
between striking black workers
in Uitenhage and executives
from the non-racial Federation
of South African Trade Unions
(Fosatu) ended with a call by
Fosatu for strikers to return to
work except for those em-
ployed by Volkswagen. At the
same time separate meetings of
Ford and General Motors
workers in Port Elizabeth ex-
pressed solidarity with strikers
affected by stoppages. Two
other factories have extended de-
adlines set for striking workers
to return to their jobs or risk
dismissal.

International aid: The Inter-
national Metalworkers' Federa-
tion sent 50,000 Swiss francs
(£13,000) to support the Volks-
wagen strikers at Uitenhage.
A statement from the federa-
tion said: "The money is to
ensure that the workers are not
starved back to work."

Hongkong loan to China will be repaid in water

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, June 23

For the first time, China will
accept an interest-free loan
from Hongkong, which will be
repaid by increased water
supplies.

The loan of HK\$90m (£7.8m)
will be used to build pump-
ing stations on the Eastern
New Territories in Guangdong
province adjoining
Hongkong and will be
repaid by the extra water
supplied from 1985.

Had normal interest rates
been applied, Hongkong would
have received payments of
about HK\$10m a year.

Hongkong's supplies of water
from China amount to 168
million cubic metres annually
but will be increased by 35
million cubic metres by 1995.
The water sales are at
present worth HK\$74m to
China (45 cents a cubic metre)
and with the agreed increase
both China and Hongkong will
benefit from more water rather
than loan interest.

The agreement resembles the
proposed arrangement under
which Hongkong's China Light
and Power Company will
generate electricity for Canton
in payment for coal supplied
from China.

's borders opened as er freedoms granted

Bonavia
23

se authorities in
proclaimed sweep-
ing in the region's
emitting agricul-
for two years and
freedoms which
st to a dismantle-
commune system.
sures went into
days ago, accord-
ficial report today

al government has
ed that Tibet's
to be thrown open
people living in
as of Nepal, India,
im and Burma.
measures are
reflecting Tibet's
reuniteances"—ev-
ing its heavy
on livestock and
availability for high-
in crops.
past two decades
cials have tried to
into line with most
areas of China.
emphasis is on
in, but recently it
y admitted that
n of the region
badly conducted,
Tibetan people and

Yugoslavia prepares for Carter visit without Tito's personal touch

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, June 23

Yugoslavia's new leadership
is about to have its first
big venture into international
statesmanship when President
Carter arrives here tomorrow
for a 24-hour visit. As the first
state visit since President Tito
died on May 4, the event is
regarded here as of utmost im-
portance.

The Yugoslav system of col-
lective responsibility raises
problems of which leaders
should meet Mr Carter. For-
mally his host will be Mr
Cvijetin Mijatovic, the Presi-
dent for a year, and those
taking part in the talks are
certain to include Mr Djuran-
ovic, the Prime Minister, and
Mr Vrhovac, the Foreign
Minister.

But some prominent person-
alities here hold power thanks
to their positions in the Presi-
dium of the Communist Party
and according to strict protocol
would not, therefore, qualify to
meet Mr Carter. However, it is
obvious that the President will
be seeing all the main leaders,

including, for instance, Mr
Milos Minic, a member of the
Presidium and an important
policy-maker.
A high-ranking official here
said recently that Yugoslav-
American relations were never
so good as they are now. Un-
doubtedly this has been partly
due to the warm personal
relations between President
Carter and President Tito. They
exchanged letters and views
and President Carter showed
great respect for Tito's
opinions.

This personal touch is now
missing, and the Yugoslav
leaders are fully aware of it.
They realize that the system of
annual rotation of leadership
now being applied in Belgrade
creates problems in interna-
tional relations where states-
men have become accustomed
to knowing one another, and
confidences have been built on
personal relationships. Never-
theless, they emphasize that the
system of collective leader-
ship is the only practical way
of conducting business in Yugo-
slavia. The world, they say, will
have to get used to dealing with
eight persons rather than one
man—by which they mean eight
members of the state presi-
dency representing six consti-
tuent republics and two auton-
omous regions.
The Carter visit, which comes
at a time when Yugoslavia is
nicking severe economic prob-
lems while trying to keep up
momentum within the non-
aligned world, is intended to
demonstrate that the United
States means what it says in
voicing support for Yugo-
slavia's ability, independence,
and non-alignment. Like all
state occasions, it is symbolic.
But it is also to be a working
visit devoted to bilateral rela-
tions.
The Yugoslavs feel that the
scene has now been set for re-
sumption of détente, but they
are aware of difficulties in
view of American elections and
Soviet intransigence in Afghan-
istan. Nevertheless, they believe
that the days are over when
détente was simply an affair
of the two superpowers, and
that an increasing number of

at stopping the spread of
Soviet influence. Since the
invasion of Afghanistan, the
concern in Belgrade has be-
come still more apparent. The
result has been that relations
with Moscow have remained
cool, although in recent weeks
both sides seem to have made
some effort to improve them.
Party-to-party relations, for ex-
ample, have practically ceased,
and only very recently have
there been signs of agreement
to resume them on a lower
level. There have been talks
recently on increasing exports
to Russia.
Belgrade has noted with
approval Washington's attitude
to Yugoslav extremists ac-
tivities in the United States which
now seem to have become
firmer. President Carter has on
several occasions said publicly
that the United States would
not tolerate activity of anti-
Yugoslav extremists.
At present there are 12 Yugoslav
exiles in American prisons,
accused of direct involvement
in terrorist activities against
Yugoslav citizens and property.

PARLIAMENT, June 23, 1980

Parliamentary privilege upheld: Speaker says MPs must be responsible for their statements

House of Commons

Every MP must take full personal responsibility for any statement he made in the Commons, the Speaker (Mr George Thomas) said in a ruling on statements made with the protection of parliamentary privilege. It was not for him to express a view or purport to enforce action upon the substance of any such statement.

Mr Peter Rook (South-east Derbyshire, C) said on June 23rd that last Wednesday evening Mr Jeffrey Rooker (Birmingham, Perry (Lab)) had accused Rolls Royce (Lab) of having been involved in a conspiracy to defraud the House of Commons and charged one of its managers of accepting bribes. The person so accused, one of its constituents, is unable to defend himself because the allegations were made under the protection of parliamentary privilege.

Mr Rooker, whom I have advised of my intention to raise this matter with you (Conservative shouts of "Where is he?"), apparently made these allegations without first informing the minister responsible in the Department of Industry, without informing Rolls Royce, nor even informing my constituent in advance.

These grave charges have since been strenuously denied by Rolls Royce and my accused constituent. What I wish to seek from you is guidance as to how my constituent and I should protect the rights of my constituents whose best interests I believe I was sent here to defend.

I refer not only to the individual accused of corruption, but also to the charges against Rolls Royce management as a whole, many of whom are also my constituents. I ask you further if you are satisfied that the House of Commons should have the evidence upon which these charges are based in full detail and in full detail.

Finally, I ask for your guidance on behalf of my constituents, particularly one who has pleaded pub-

licly for common justice. Does it not reflect unfavourably upon the House of Commons if we do not allow these people who are elected to represent the opportunity to obtain justice. Has not that basic right so far been denied to my constituents against the best traditions of the House? (Conservative cheers).

Mr David Wainwright (Walsall North, Lab) said it was extremely unfortunate that the matter in the way he had done, (Conservative protests).

It is interesting to note (he said) that the Speaker's remarks made by a Conservative MP which have been the subject of a great deal of controversy in the press and generally, have not been the subject of any such remarks to the Speaker, or the subject of an application to the Speaker for a personal statement should be made.

The Speaker should rule it would be wrong to inhibit MPs from making remarks which they appear to consider justified on the basis they may harm certain people.

In the past, a remark in this House which after all is not provided justified, it is up to the MP to take whatever steps he thinks appropriate on the floor of the House or wherever, and make a statement accordingly.

In the past, several statements have been made which quite likely could not be justified on the basis of the facts, but they have been made by Mr Marcus Lipton and Mr Ben Parkin. These remarks were much criticised at the time, but events have proved them right.

I am not certain, no one can be, but the charges against Rolls Royce will prove to be justified. It is wrong for Conservative MPs to try and gag us and take away our right to speak. This is what Mr Rook is trying to do.

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas)—Before I hear any other statement, I have to say that I have heard a statement from Mr Rook. I have heard a statement from Mr Rook. I have heard a statement from Mr Rook.

It is not for me, as Speaker, to enforce action upon the substance of any such statement. It is not for me to take away the privileges of MPs.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C)—The Speaker has referred to the privileges of MPs. He will be aware there is considerable controversy in this country that the high historical principle of parliamentary privilege for freedom of speech are in danger of abuse. There is a clear prospect that they will not be allowed to survive to perform their useful function if they are abused.

May I respectfully ask you to reaffirm to the House with your high authority the principle that the House of Commons is not only a means of effective discharge of the functions of this House, but also a means of effective discharge of the functions of this House. It is not only a means of effective discharge of the functions of this House, but also a means of effective discharge of the functions of this House.

Will you also reaffirm the wide words of Anson in his classic work on the law and the constitution: "This freedom from external influence or interference does not involve any restriction of licence of speech within its walls?"

It is clear that whatever the limitations of your own jurisdiction as Speaker, there is an inherent jurisdiction in this House to punish its members for contempt. As the longest serving member on the Committee of Privileges on the Conservative side, may I respectfully ask you, whether this House should consider and report on the Committee of Privileges?

The Speaker—The House has decided that applications relating to privilege must be made in writing to me and not discussed on the floor of the House. It is only last year the House decided this. I hope that the House is going to be given the right to consider and report on the Committee of Privileges.

The Speaker—The House has decided that applications relating to privilege must be made in writing to me and not discussed on the floor of the House. It is only last year the House decided this. I hope that the House is going to be given the right to consider and report on the Committee of Privileges.

It would have been much wiser for Conservative MPs to have accepted your ruling, Sir Derek Walker-Smith, calling upon you to punish a member and to ensure that the House of Commons is not a place where members are allowed to speak without restraint.

The Speaker—We are not likely to gain any further advantage by pursuing the matter now.

Criticism of attitude of oil companies to rural garages

Oil companies had been honouring their assurances that petrol would be made available to village garages, Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, said. However, the Director General of Fair Trading was considering whether to extract his powers under the Fair Trading Act over whether there had been significant qualitative changes in the market.

Mr Gray—We have been taking note of these developments. The assurances which the oil companies gave previously have been honoured. In cases where supply has been discontinued, new companies have been set up and many of their original supplies have been able to make alternative arrangements.

Mr Alan Bell (Berwick-upon-Tweed, Lab)—Whether assurances have been given, it is a fact that rural garages have been closed down and threatened with high rural petrol prices.

Mr Gray—I have discussed that with Esso and others. The assurances they originally gave have been honoured. It is true, on supplies to some of the smaller villages, that the price being charged is different.

This is to be expected, and the supply has been maintained. It is better that this should continue rather than that the Government should institute a form of price control which might lead to the closing of small stations.

Mr Dwyer (Caernarvon, Pl Cymru)—There are problems in certain tourist areas where garages run out of petrol on a Saturday at peak times because companies insist on having full tankers loaded before making deliveries. This is unsatisfactory.

Mr Gray—I am interested in what he has to say. We have received no such reports this year. If he has a particular case in mind, I will see it is investigated.

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UK plans for getting petrol from coal

United Kingdom processes for extracting petrol from coal seemed to have a cost and efficiency advantage compared to United States processes, Mr John Moore, Under Secretary for Energy, said during questions.

Mr Moore (Cardiff, Central, C)—We are continuing exactly the programme of the previous administration. The programme takes into account the different natural circumstances which we live in.

We cannot happily ignore our reserves of North Sea oil. They do put the timing as opposed to the process of the project in a different position.

Mr John Dorman (Easton, Lab)—I am aware just how far behind other countries Britain is in this important matter. We have so much coal and we have an expertise which is important. Will he increase the resources available for this important project?

Mr Moore—I must reject his statement that we are getting far behind. We have had an important part to play in the world. We have been waiting for. We are waiting for. We are waiting for.

The most interesting and important thing to come out of these studies is that on current projections the project would be profitable. The United Kingdom processes seem to have a cost and efficiency advantage compared to United States processes.

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Notetaking refused in the public gallery

It was time to change the archaic and ridiculous regulations which forbid notetaking in the public gallery, Mr John Hunt (Bromley, Ravenshoe, C) said. He had been told by Mr Norman St John-Stevens, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, that there were no plans to amend the regulations governing conduct in the galleries of the House.

Mr Hunt—Would he have a look at the rule which forbids the public to write or draw in the gallery? It is time we changed this archaic and rather ridiculous regulation. (Cheers.)

Mr St John-Stevens (Chelmsford, C)—I have consulted representatives of the Press Gallery on this matter. They have an interest in these matters. (Interruptions.) This is a matter which is available to the Press and all other members of the Press with authorized access to the Press Gallery.

I think if this rule were changed there would be a danger that it could lead to unofficial reporting by people who had failed to gain membership of the Press Gallery.

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Less energy used but petrol sales higher

The downward trend in total energy consumption was continuing with the reduction in oil consumption, Mr John Moore, Under Secretary for Energy, said. Against the background of the demand for petrol had increased, but there were signs that that rate of increase might be falling.

Mr Moore—Disappointed because we would like to see progress more quickly attained. We are in an area where short-term demand is relatively inelastic. People cannot change their cars as soon as prices change.

Provisional figures will be published this week and it is important to appreciate two figures in this energy trend which show that for all petrol products consumption was down 15 per cent in the first quarter and motor spirit consumption was up



A lonely Atlantic beach. Kids planting strings of marram grass.

What's happening?



Hazel Barbour,
Shell Community Affairs.

"Seven years ago, visiting parties of children and teachers from Greenhall

High School, near Edinburgh, began to notice serious erosion of the marram-grassed sand dunes here at Mellon Udrigle in the Scottish North West.

Wind, rain and sheep were quickly returning it to featureless sand.

Douglas Hewat, the school's principal PE teacher, took action.

Under his leadership, successive groups of children built Dutch fences to start new dunes, replanted tough, stringy marram grass, laid turf and changed the course of a stream in their successful effort to reverse the decline.

This was just one award-winning project in the Shell Better Britain Competition.

Now ten years old, the competition is co-sponsored by the Civic Trust, the Nature Conservancy Council

and Shell, and is designed to encourage young people to take action to improve the environment.

I have been involved in its organisation for four years. What first struck me, when I took on this fascinating job, and what strikes me still, is the degree of enthusiasm the children have for their projects.

They are virtually unstoppable; and that must augur well for a Better Britain!"

You can be sure of Shell



If you would like to receive further details of the Shell Better Britain Competition, please write to The Shell Better Britain Competition, The Nature Conservancy Council, PO Box No. 6, Godwin House, George Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE18 6BU.

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ART GALLERIES

JOANNA BOOTH
19, Regent Street, London, W.1
EXHIBITION OF OLD
AND NEW DRAWINGS 21st June
to 1st July 1980. 10.00-5.00

ARTS 21 21, Davies St., London
W.1. 10.00-5.00
EXHIBITION OF OLD
AND NEW DRAWINGS 21st June
to 1st July 1980. 10.00-5.00

CAZALY & DAVID CAR-
19, Regent Street, London, W.1
EXHIBITION OF OLD
AND NEW DRAWINGS 21st June
to 1st July 1980. 10.00-5.00

OWEN EDGAR
19, Regent Street, London, W.1
EXHIBITION OF OLD
AND NEW DRAWINGS 21st June
to 1st July 1980. 10.00-5.00

ES ART GALLERY
19, Regent Street, London, W.1
EXHIBITION OF OLD
AND NEW DRAWINGS 21st June
to 1st July 1980. 10.00-5.00

E CHONG
19, Regent Street, London, W.1
EXHIBITION OF OLD
AND NEW DRAWINGS 21st June
to 1st July 1980. 10.00-5.00

ONIGHT
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EXHIBITION OF OLD
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to 1st July 1980. 10.00-5.00

ASSADORS
19, Regent Street, London, W.1
EXHIBITION OF OLD
AND NEW DRAWINGS 21st June
to 1st July 1980. 10.00-5.00

LENDACKSON
19, Regent Street, London, W.1
EXHIBITION OF OLD
AND NEW DRAWINGS 21st June
to 1st July 1980. 10.00-5.00

PERLATIVE
19, Regent Street, London, W.1
EXHIBITION OF OLD
AND NEW DRAWINGS 21st June
to 1st July 1980. 10.00-5.00

JOSE
19, Regent Street, London, W.1
EXHIBITION OF OLD
AND NEW DRAWINGS 21st June
to 1st July 1980. 10.00-5.00

OF YORK'S
19, Regent Street, London, W.1
EXHIBITION OF OLD
AND NEW DRAWINGS 21st June
to 1st July 1980. 10.00-5.00

THE ARTS

The lacerated performer's childlike vision

Günter Brus/Arnulf Rainer
Whitechapel Art Gallery

Ten Americans from Pace
Wildenstein

Bermuda Chimneys
Fotogalerie 48

At the entrance to the Günter Brus show, upstairs at Whitechapel Art Gallery, there is a very revealing photograph. Brus is in the foreground, wearing a very uncomfortable piece of performance art to date, *Endurance Test*, which involved all sorts of bondage and laceration and self-mutilation ("almost everything with his body short of suicide", the catalogue brightly remarks). And there in the background you see for the first time the audience to all this, sitting around him, apothecary, bored or perhaps just wondering how they are supposed to react. And, indeed, how should they? The advantage of this sort of "Aktionsismus" is meant to be that the audience becomes somehow part of the performance, shocked into spontaneous response. The disadvantage is that they are generally too self-conscious for anything of the sort, too busy tailoring their responses to what seems appropriate. And so all this visionary messianism may well go for nothing, even at the time, while 10 years later it is no more than a quaint photograph fading on a wall. ("What art did you produce in the Sixties, daddy?" "Well, I...")

Not surprising, then, that this was Brus's farewell performance. Instead, in 1970, he took up drawing, and the making of illustrated books, usually though not quite always on his own texts. There is a lot of grandiose talk about this in the present exhibition's catalogue (which, incidentally, must hit some kind of new low for the amount of baroque rhetoric and windy nonsense it contains): Brus is seen as, single-handedly, turning back the tide of Western culture by restoring the narrative element to art, and is compared several times—first, admittedly, by himself—to Blake. A quick glance around the walls suggests that Rudolf Steiner would be nearer the mark: the colours, auras and forms constantly in a state of transformation from one thing to another have a decidedly anthroposophical air. And indeed the roots of his graphic art are plain to see, though apart from Kubin, who gets a brief nod in the middle of a long list, they are never mentioned in the commentary: similarities with Ensor crop up everywhere, and the books themselves fit snugly into a strong tradition of Expressionist book-making, combining text



Günter Brus: *The Road to Kabul* (detail).

with pictures (and much the same kind of pictures) as innumerable artists in Germany were doing between 1910 and 1930. The irony is that Brus, because of his background in the most violent and painful of performance arts, is taken seriously by an audience which would disdain any art-historical knowledge of this kind, and consequently he has been able to garner a lot of credit for reinventing the wheel. The bigger irony is that he does, and need fear none of the obvious comparisons. When he draws absolutely "straight", as occasionally he does, if there is likely to produce pretty ladies in a rather Belle Epoque style. But the essential of his work is in the curious, sometimes scatological fairytales, peopled by homunculi and nonsense animals and plants. If there was something rather childish about Brus's performances, his drawings are genuinely childlike in their vision.

Downstairs at the Whitechapel is a retrospective of another Austrian artist, Arnulf Rainer, the younger brother of Brus. Rainer is the vital decade older than Brus; he was born in 1929, Brus in 1938. But oddly enough his work since the 1950s has been heading in a rather similar direction, by letting the representational basis of his work become gradually more and more apparent, until in the doctored photographs of the 1970s we have something which could fairly call human interest peeping through. I should perhaps explain that when I speak of a representational basis to his work I am speaking quite literally: from the beginning he has specialized in covering up and painting over. The very earliest works are scribbles-out of something indistinguishable beneath. Then there are the paintings and paper-works which consist of covering the surface of what was once an oil-painting or an etching of something else almost completely with pigment (usually of a uniform colour) so that we are left with a disquieting sense of concealment.

Then, from the early 1970s on, he began drawing over photographs, often of himself performing or pulling faces, sometimes of friends or of scenes staged for his camera. This sounds like a rather frivolous occupation, on a par with Max Beerbolm's modifications of pictures in the books of his

library. And certainly some of the works on view are a bit silly. But it is amazing how unsettling even the smallest alteration can be. The effect is comparable to that of masks in the theatre: we remain aware of what is being scribbled on very much as we remain aware of the actor who is wearing the mask, and yet the sense of distancing, of being cut off from our normal associations and responses, is complete. Some of the images Rainer starts from are horrific enough, but the symbolic mutilations he inflicts on them are sometimes quite stomach-turning. Hitchcock used to say to timid spectators of *Psycho* "Just say to yourself, 'It's only a movie, it's only a movie'". We can try the same sort of mental discipline on Rainer's images, but they still give us that not quite explicable frisson which only true art can provide.

We might expect to see advanced art at the Whitechapel: the discreetly plush surroundings of Wildenstein in Bond Street seem an unlikely place for it. And so in fact it proves: the *Ten Americans from Pace*, of course, is the Pace

Gallery in New York, which started in Boston in 1960, was one of the first galleries in America to tune in to Pop Art, moved to Manhattan in 1963 and has been keeping up with the pack ever since. This selection from its artists features two or three works each by 10, ranging from modern classics like Rothko to artists who emerged in the late 1960s like the baby of the group, Chuck Close (40 this year). In other words, the show is not very advanced as advanced goes these days. But it does look very strange in its present environment. And the fact that it does so tells us something about the artists concerned.

For example, that it is almost impossible to see a Rothko in close association with anything else: even a couple of his smaller colour-field paintings look terribly cramped here, when the gallery is empty at most, as much as when it is crowded. The abstract works in general come over poorly, partly no doubt because of the large sizes favoured by most American painters of the last 20 years, whatever their persuasion: they call imperatively for wide open spaces and a background of starkly whitewashed large gallery walls. Little of this art can be for convenient domestic consumption. The painters who work best here are the most unashamedly representational, Jim Dine and Chuck Close (enormous) mug-shot of *Phil* benefits from the fact, rare in these artists, that one can usefully and interestingly get very near to it: there is a detailed fascination in seeing exactly how it is done (entirely by thumb-prints) which moderates somewhat its scaring towards monumentality. With most of the other artists one tends to reflect that the Statue of Liberty is all very well in its place, but not too manageable, not even in close-up very interesting, in your average, living-room.

The most fetching show of abstracts I have seen of late is not of paintings at all, but of photographs. Lurking under the improbably folksy title of *Bermuda Chimneys*, it features the work of the young Bermudian photographer, Graeme Outerbridge, at Fotogalerie 48 on Richmond Hill. In Bermuda, it would appear, he must climb chimneys in rather de-colouring stepped shapes, plaster all exterior surfaces, and point them as far as possible upwards. What has fascinated Outerbridge is the way that the colours meet, and the curious geometrical shapes they create, especially when all evidence of recession and spatial context is as far as possible suppressed. These large colour photographs are stunning in their feeling for light, colour and form: if they were (almost indistinguishably) painted on canvas Outerbridge would certainly be a name to watch. As it is, he is "only" a photographer, and a photographer, at that, who stands quite aside from present fashion. But well worth seeking out: the show is on until July 20.

Sir Peter Pears

Aldeburgh Festival

Kenneth Loveland

The great day started with the characteristic perversity of British midsummer feast. As the Aldeburgh bells began their celebration chime, thunder rattled over the Suffolk shore, the coast of Britain and Grimes. A hailstorm lashed the Snape marshes, and in the afternoon the tattoo of rain on the Maltings roof was furious enough for Murray Perahia to call a temporary halt to Mozart's *Piano Concerto K413*. But nothing could dampen the enthusiasm for Sir Peter Pears's seventieth birthday, and, as though stung by the defeat of the 150 people who set out on the ritual walk along the Sailors' Path from Aldeburgh to Snape (safari hats and grass skirts were fashionable), the clouds retreated and the sun beat down as the adventurous joined the waiting crowds at Snape. A diving falcon gave a virtuoso display to admiring picknickers. But it was hardly a day for priming Sir Peter, who has always scorned the showmanship that exists for its own exuberant sake, preferring a sincere artistic commitment to musical truth, and on Sunday it was clear that his reward is the kind of adoration the public lavishes only when integrity is identified. It was wonderfully fitting that his seventieth birthday should coincide with the last day of this year's Aldeburgh Festival, which owes so much to his vision and presence. His first appearance on Sunday was in the unusual role of conductor, directing the

English Chamber Orchestra

in accompaniment to Heather Harper's radiant account of *Les Illuminations*, that picturesque example of Britten's insistence for the subtle alliance of words and music, in the singing of which Sir Peter himself has regularly enthralled us.

The evening gala, introduced by Colin Graham, brought to the Maltings platform many familiar Aldeburgh personalities. Heather Harper gave a glimpse of Ellen Orford, and wiggled a pretty hip in Walton's "Old Sir Faulk"; Sarah Walter teased in the Britten Cabaret Songs as she invited us to tell her about love. Murray Perahia played Schubert, Ravel was sung by John Shirley-Quirk and played by Osian Ellis and members of the English Chamber Orchestra. The evening was played by Brahms, Bach and Leclair. Then surprise followed surprise. Imogen Holst devised a multilingual tribute. Hugh Maquire and Roger Vignoles solemnly introduced John Owen's *Prelude, Fugue and Choral* on a well-known theme. It had to be "Happy Birthday". The audience took the hint and joined in. Sir Peter, glancing at the candles, a giant imitation cake from which, appropriately, the spirit of youth emerged, and we learnt that more than 514,000 had been raised in a birthday subscription to the Snape Maltings Foundation. Outside, fireworks splashed the midnight sky, and a set piece spelled out "Happy Birthday Peter". It expressed a unanimous sentiment to which one felt urged to add as a postscript, thank you for the memory—in fact, all the memories. For Sir Peter has given us so many to cherish.

Philharmonia/Maazel

Festival Hall

Judith Nagley

The symphony *Das Lied von der Erde*, which Mahler for reasons of superstition avoided calling his ninth, is less a symphony than an orchestral song cycle. It is steeped in the tragic, personal expression evoked by a group of Chinese poems which describe man's relationship with nature, his love of life and his mortal desolation at being parted from it. The musical and emotional significance of *Das Lied* in the context of Mahler's oeuvre can best be appreciated through a performance that both sympathizes with the composer's state of mind and, moreover, is not afraid of a little romantic self-indulgence. Lorin Maazel's way with Mahler is not renowned for self-indulgence; yet his approach on Sunday was so perceptive of detail, so finely honed, that it commanded admiration for its intellectual qualities alone. Such concentration of detail served to illuminate the extreme originality of Mahler's economic orchestration: the woodwind textures in "Der Einsame im Herbst" glittered with precision, the hollow bass that opens "Der Abschied" (horror, tam-tam, harp and lower strings) was balanced to per-

fection. Contrasts were marked, even violent; sometimes, I felt, excessively so, as where the orchestra seemed to burst in theatrically on the soloist's musings with dramatic, but sometimes destructive, effect. The vital ingredient that was sometimes absent was atmosphere. It was not entirely lacking, however: Yvonne Minton's last whispered "ewig" had all the ethereal magic one could wish for, and it was indeed chiefly Miss Minton's radiant performance that gave the greatest pleasure. She caught precisely the numb despair of "Der Einsame im Herbst" and the restless longing of "Der Abschied", colouring the sustained lines with restraint and sensibility, reaching some climaxes with admirable control. Her tenor partner, Kenneth Riegel, attempted valiantly but vainly to rise above the explosive orchestra in "Das Trinklied". Here and, surprisingly in the gentler "Von der Jugend", he was compelled to force the tone. He was however allowed to achieve the appropriate mood of decadence in "Der Trunkene". The concert began with a richly coloured, sincerely expressed performance by Anne Murray of the *Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen*. Her lush contralto seemed ready to melt into the scoring of the poems, and she was, happily, undisturbed by an accompaniment that was occasionally less than sensitive.

London Oriana Choir

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Paul Griffiths

Curiously slipped into a programme of Purcell and Handel, after waiting more than two years since it was composed, a little chorale piece by Robin Holloway trembled into life at the London Oriana Choir's concert, conducted by Leon Lovett, on Saturday evening. It was a setting of three poems by Joyce, but with the original feature that the first two were made into separate statements on longing, one for men's voices and the other for women's, to be followed by a more fully developed coming together for the whole choir—hence the title *Be-He-Together*. Otherwise it was not at all an ambitious piece. There was a not inappropriate dull grey tone to much of the harmony, until at last it opened towards a faintly Messiaen-like major in mingled pleasure and pain, and in matters of rhythm and part-writing there was nothing to worry a competent amateur choir. In other circumstances, I suspect, it might have made a more positive impression, for

this was generally a disappointing concert. Apart from the Holloway, the choir were carrying with them three of the most splendid shorter choral works of the high Baroque, Handel's *David's Dominion* and coronation anthems by Purcell and Handel, which they made uniformly to seem merely pleasant. There was hardly any variation in volume, no attack, no release, for the marvellous marriage of word and sound contrived by both composers. Phrasing was flaccid, the texture open and confused. One could have hoped, too, for a much more stylish performance from a group going by the name of the English Baroque Orchestra and not the even mild, temperate playing style of Handel in particular. The one joy was the jauntyness of the oboes, Malcolm Messiter and Stella Dickinson, in "The Arrival of the Queen of Sheba". Similarly, the drab facade of the vocal works was lightened by the bright soprano of Janet Price and the strong alto of Keith Davis. Having vied with each other gloriously in Purcell's "Sound the Trumpet", they individually provided moments of rare brilliance in the Handel psalm.

Cecile Ousset

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Max Harrison

Cecile Ousset began her recital on Sunday afternoon with an interesting and usual interpretation of the "Waldstein" Sonata. Beethoven purists, I suspect, would not have approved of it brought to the music a pianistic refinement which the composer cannot have envisaged because of the limitations of the instrument in his day. In the outer movements there were many subtleties of dynamic and temporal inflection, particularly in the Rondo, where each episode opened up a new and unexpected vista. According to conventional notions Miss Ousset's approach would be better suited to Liszt, and his "La Leggerenza" was indeed superbly played. Her bravura passages were like fountains sparkling in the hot sun. What is so exhilarating about her playing at such times is that, although there are no apparent limits to her technique, it is always used with musical restraint. This was most evident in the Hungarian Rhapsody No 12, a piece that is easily vulgarized. Instead it emerged, surely, as the composer originally imagined it. There were outbursts of demonic violence and passages of meltingly tender lyricism, as expected. But these were not so much contrasted as reconciled, suggesting they were opposite sides of the same coin. A Sonata by Dutilleul proved, like other works of his that have encountered recently, to be an attractive piece. Its demands on the performer are very considerable yet seemed to cause Miss Ousset no trouble whatever. The rapidly proliferating patterns of the first movement were shaped with unflagging clarity and decision, while the parody of a troubadour's love the innocence of the slow movement was finely nuanced at every point. The finale is an exuberant, virtuosic essay of which Miss Ousset gave the dazzling performance that one had rather anticipated; what was surprising was the unfailing beauty of her tone in even the most extreme passages. Ravel's *Jeux d'eau* was further evidence of her ability to achieve an exact focus on myriad details while directing listeners' attention to the canvas as a whole.

Genius.Madman. Animal.God.

NIJINSKY

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A HERBERT ROSS Film
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and GEORGE DE LA PENA
NIJINSKY
Also starring ALAN BADEL
COLIN BRADLEY, CARLA FRACCI
ANTON DOLIN, JEREMY IRONS
Executive Producer HARRY SALTZMAN
Solely by HUGH WHEELER
Music by NIKOLA KAYE and STANLEY OTOOLE
Directed by HERBERT ROSS
A Paramount Picture

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Book review

A self-portrait with all too little depth

My Many Years
By Arthur Rubinstein

(Cape, £9.95)

One of the blessings of longevity is that you get to write your memoirs after most of the other witnesses have departed. Arthur Rubinstein, full of advantage, has a tale to tell of one of sex and intrigue and gambling and good food spread over half the world and more than half a century. And though there is also the occasional reminder that all this time he was working as a concert pianist, he does not allow discussion of music to interrupt too much the flow of anecdotes which race from his memory to the waiting tape. As in the case of his earlier autobiographical volume *My Young Years*, which has been reissued by Cape at £12.50, Rubinstein admits to basing his accounts not on any diary but solely on his gift for memory. One may therefore have some doubts about all the direct speech, especially when it comes to a conversation with a passport official in New Orleans in 1917, but still one is bound to be amazed at such a feat of memory. Rubinstein remembers what happened to him 60 years ago better than I remember what happened last week, though maybe that is because he seems always to have had a gift for unlikely situations, chance encounters and hair-breadth escapes. No less evident from these pages is his gift for rubbing shoulders with the famed and fortunate. He has lunch with Marie Curie, dinner with Marlene Dietrich and breakfast with innumerable lesser ladies. He is a regular guest at the Venetian palazzo of the Princess Edmond de Polignac, and the columns of his index are crammed with Spanish grandees, Romanian princes and dethroned kings. He means virtually every notable political figure from Mussolini to Kennedy, nor can there be any eminent musician this century who has not made his acquaintance. This does not exactly mean, however, that the book is a gallery of characters, for Rubinstein hardly ever comes close enough to scrutinize his cast. We learn little about Cocteau, for instance, from statements like: "He was slender and graceful but it was his face which revealed all the things I had heard about him—his eyes, his mouth, and his incredibly delicate hands revealing an intelligence of uncanny variety. No, where these people come to



life at all is in the gleeful retelling of their exploits rather than in such limp description. The weakness of the character sketches and the fitful movement of the prose come, I suspect, from the book having been talked, not written. Certainly there is a much more zealous thrust in Rubinstein's earlier volume, which took him up to 1916 and the age of 29, and which he wrote out him-

self. It would hardly be reasonable to expect him, now in his nineties, to expend the same labour again, but the new book does not have the rich texture of its predecessor. Of course, it is concerned with rather less exotic times. In place of a portrait of the belle époque we have the tale of a professional career, and however glittering the circles in which Rubinstein moved, they are circles with

which we may feel more closely in touch, and indeed perhaps too closely in touch in the case of all those Asquiths, Rothschilds and others that form the biographer's small change. What the new book shares with the old, but reveals more often, is an extraordinary inability to write with any sense about music. One is used to performers who cannot write to save their Bösendorfers, but Rubinstein, by no means inarticulate, he can talk about *Quintettes de chambre*, *La Lyonnaise* or *homard*; a *L'Armoricaine* till one can stand it no longer, but let him loose on Chopin or Beethoven and he comes up with the most trivial truisms. Try this: "Beethoven was the first composer that one could call 'romantic', which means simply that he used his creative genius to bring out in his music his despair, his joy, his love for his outbursts of rage, and, above all, his love. With his unique mastery, he expressed all these emotions in perfect form. Nothing is more foreign to me than the term 'classic', when speaking of Beethoven."

Sadly Rubinstein's judgments are even less interesting, if that were possible, when it comes to the composers with whom he was associated. Stravinsky flits through these pages as some kind of grotesque clown, saved from suicide on grounds of impotence by Rubinstein's taking him to bordello, turning out failure after failure in the years after the first world war. *Petrushka* is conceded to be a work of some merit at least in winning applause for the itinerant pianist, but *Mavra* "was unsuccessful and soon disappeared from public performances". *Oedipus Rex* "sounded artificial to me and too cerebral". The *Canticum sacrum* "failed to convey any religious feeling" and the *Piano Rag Music*, written for Rubinstein, left him "bitterly disappointed". Among other contemporary composers only Szymanowski, fellow Pole, is granted any praise or even understanding.

It might be argued that all this does not matter, but in fact the bathetic level of the musical writing leaves a hole at the centre of the book which no amount of cocktail-party chatter can quite conceal, especially when, despite all the bragging, Rubinstein curiously gives himself no more depth than any of his bi-part socialists.

Paul Griffiths

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from Yesterday's later editions.

MANCHESTER

about Manchester and so distant past phrases about it "unstoppable, like a juggernaut" and irredeemable. Judgments, perhaps the justification at the writers—Frank Kermode and A. J. P. Taylor are now, I think, of date.

Manchester can probably be a truly great city, if only for a time that it was built round (selected by God) and with such a great past as it ever possessed. The Irwell, heavily polluted by industry and by a mass of human waste, and its *raison d'être*, a star re-shaping of it has been beset by adverse facts. At the moment the city is in a financial predicament described recently by Sir Morris, the leader of the council, "almost doomsday". Discussions held to try to deficit up to 1.1 per cent of the rate increase of 6.5 per cent. have been some errors (now freely admitted) in the past 30 years.

There have been many of Manchester's economic crises

and, for a long time, the need to concentrate on the clearance of slums and the building of new homes to the exclusion of much that any community should have to improve its quality of life.

I think, however, that the stage has been reached when the planners and the builders can catch a little breath and divert some of the resources available to making it a fairer city as well as a functionally efficient one. The Cathedral Precinct project, which is providing Mancunians with a quiet and beautiful place in which to stand and stare, is an example of this much welcomed trend.

Manchester has a good record for weathering the many economic storms of the postwar years. In spite of everything which has happened in the past 12 months the unemployment rate stood at 6.3 per cent in the Department of Employment's Manchester commuting area at the last count, 1.1 per cent up on the May, 1979, figure. That is not much to cheer about, since it represents 44,343 unhappy men and women without jobs, but it is a healthier figure than Merseyside's 12 per cent and the North-east's 9 per cent.

Much of Manchester's economic stability is probably because of its versatility, and the diversity of

its employment opportunities. Contrary to many impressions still held further south, Manchester has never been over-dependent on one or two basic industries. Even in the heyday of "King Cotton" it was primarily the market of the textile industry rather than a major base for manufacturing—even though, by 1830, there were 99 cotton mills within the city's boundary.

Engineering, rather than textiles, probably made the biggest contribution to Manchester's industrial growth during the early years of this century, although again a high proportion of the actual manufacturing was, and still is, done beyond the city boundaries in areas such as Trafford Park (which was in Stretford, Lancashire, and is now in Trafford, Greater Manchester).

Manchester's reputation as the main marketplace of the North-west fitted it well for the growth of service industries which employ a high proportion of its citizens.

The city's importance as an educational centre is recognized throughout the North but often overlooked by the outside world. Manchester University, together with its semi-autonomous Institute of Science and Technology, and such associated establishments as the

Business College and the Northern School of Music, is one of the biggest employers in the North-west of England with a total payroll approaching 8,000. The many higher education establishments in the city probably provide it with its biggest "invisible export"—highly qualified young people entering the world to make their contributions to its future.

The economic news is not all good. A great deal of employment in Manchester is provided by small businesses, and they are having a difficult time—although some help has been promised by the Government's Small Firms Service in conjunction with a commercial insurance company.

The plight of one social group, which probably exists in any large industrial city these days but perhaps in rather greater numbers in Manchester, often escapes notice. They are the redundant executives—junior and middle managers, put out of lucrative employment through no fault of their own because of factory and office closures and retrenchment.

A great many have dropped into this sad-sounding category in the Manchester area over the past five years or so, particularly since various efforts to attract industry to the North-west from the over-

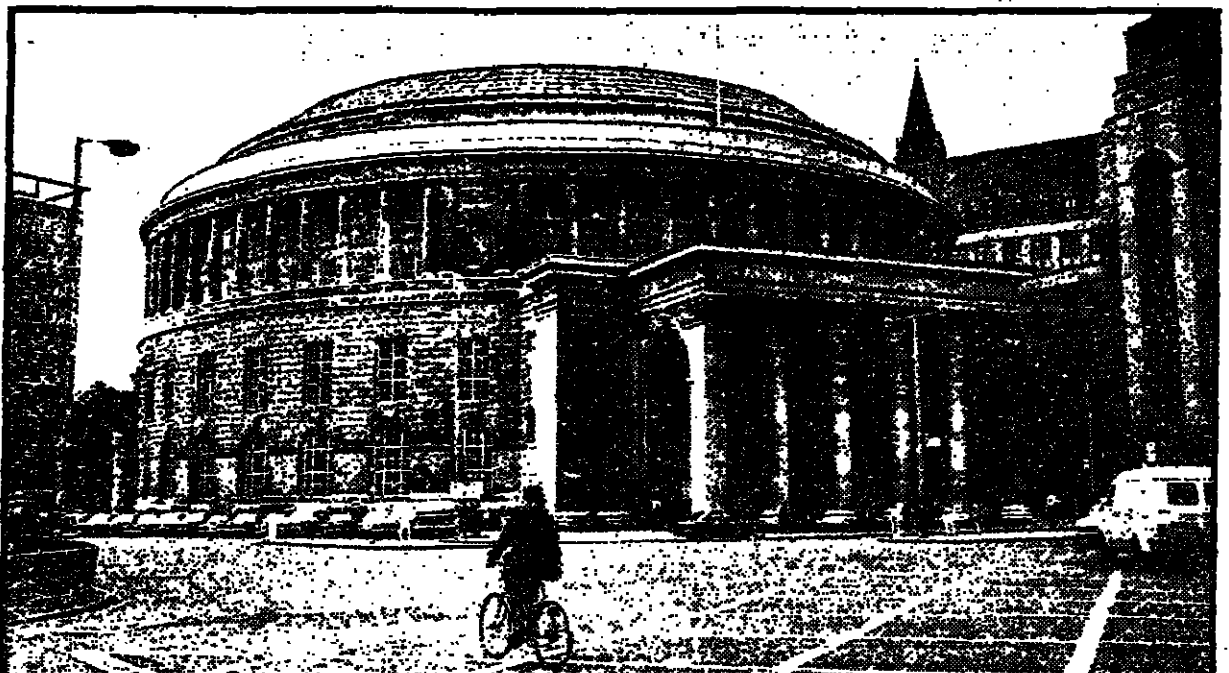
crowded South-east resulted in rather too many companies establishing branch factories or branch offices which have been the first to be closed in these times of economic stringency.

Strenuous efforts have been made by government agencies with the help of Manchester University's extra-mural departments to advise and re-train redundant executives with a fair measure of success.

The continuing effort to attract new investment, and thereby more jobs, goes on unabated, with more responsibility falling on the officers of Manchester City Council and Greater Manchester County Council now that several government-financed incentives are being withdrawn.

The local government reorganization of 1974 did not materially alter the boundaries of the old Manchester city, although for an uncomfortable period it was designated as a "district" within the Metropolitan County of Greater Manchester stretching from Altrincham in the Cheshire stockbroker belt to archetypal Wigan, which everyone still thinks of as firmly belonging to Lancashire.

Manchester's district status did not last for long. It soon regained its city status and its Lord Mayor. The present city council's relationship with Greater Manchester County Council remains a little uneasy.



Manchester's City Library, which for a time housed a theatre in its basement while a search was made for a permanent home for drama.

especially since the former is Labour-controlled and the latter is held by the Conservatives. There is, however, a feeling that this relationship is settling down with time, and that friendships are being cemented this year with the splendid celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Liverpool-Manchester railway—which, perhaps as much as the digging of the ship canal, contributed to Manchester's staunch stability.

There is a feeling, however, that those who make decisions in Westminster and Whitehall still do not appreciate to the full the contribution which Manchester has made to the nation in the past, and that full of people will actually they do not respond sufficiently to the occasional cries for help to solve problems which have arisen out of those contributions. The classic case in point concerns sewers.

Reports of sewer collapses are now almost weekly occurrences, the whole 30-mile system underneath the city was built about 120 years ago during the industrial revolution, and nobody has done anything about it since, in spite of many sewer maintenance this well-in-year.

Holes big enough to contain a double-decker bus have appeared on more than one occasion in the past 1974 reorganization. It estimates that without central government help the sewerage problem in the whole of its region could be paid for only by doubling, or even tripling, its already unpopular levels of water rates.

Manchester has come a long way since I chose to work in it and live near it in the late 1940s, when most of its buildings seemed to have been made out of black bricks and when I often had to dismount from my motorcycle and push it home through a yellow smog. I love it dearly.

Mr Geoffrey Read, the city engineer and surveyor, estimates that £50m is needed now to eliminate that danger. The North West Water Authority (which provides the money for sewerage, while the various departments in the region remain responsible for getting the work done) can provide only £382,000 for the City of Manchester's sewerage maintenance this year.

The blame cannot be laid

at the door of the North West Water Authority, which was created in the 1974 reorganization. It estimates that without central government help the sewerage problem in the whole of its region could be paid for only by doubling, or even tripling, its already unpopular levels of water rates.

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John Chartres

Mask of grime concealed a fair visage

the soot off the railway station seem much to re-marking a turning city's history, but of the Edwardian of Manchester's station could just regarded as one.

of the Edwardian of Manchester's station could just regarded as one.

priorities of rehousing the population, smoothing out the road system and providing modern shopping and office facilities.

The Cathedral Precinct project is really a joint effort by the city and Greater Manchester county councils, the Department of the Environment and British Rail. The railways really provided the opportunity, by knocking down the hideous old Hunt's Bank office block which used to dominate the scene. The project is designed to produce something of an oasis of peace and antiquity.

After a century of submission to the Victorian industrialists who built their

railways and warehouses and office blocks on the top of Roman and medieval sites, the ancient walls of Chetham's school and the relatively ancient ones of the cathedral are again open to full view and the atmosphere of more leisurely ages is being re-created.

Much remains to be done. There is still an ugly clutter of mid-Victorian buildings in poor repair to be disposed of—and replaced possibly by an hotel, which will have to conform to some rigid design specifications. Eventually everyone hopes the whole scene will be set off by a cleaner, sweeter-smelling river Irwell flowing past.

In an extension of this

general process to restore what was until recently one of the ugliest corners of the city, work is also well advanced on the conversion of some of the old Smithfield wholesale market buildings—or at least the façades—into such features as a walled garden and a "craft village". Wholesale marketing for Manchester now goes on in a new and antiseptic complex on the outskirts of the city.

At Smithfield too, there has arisen a material example of the policy of encouraging people to live in or near the centre again, a policy upon which the city fathers set much store because of the recent trend

of population moving out to distant suburbs, many beyond the true Manchester boundaries.

Sixty-four dwellings, some single-bedroom flats, others three-bedroom maisonettes, have been built as local authority lettings. They are unsuitable for families with young children, but are popular with couples and single people who work in the city and who can walk or, at least, cycle to work.

A contrasting example of the same policy—designed in part to change the "dead" feel of Manchester, like most regional cities with the possible exception of Edinburgh—after about six in the evening—has

reached an advanced stage in the St John Street-Byrom Street area where Wimpey, in conjunction with the City Council, is building 172 flats and maisonettes for sale.

The third inner-city living project is going ahead with the much-criticized (but probably necessary) Arndale shopping centre, where 14 bedsitters, 30 one-bed flats and 16 two-bed maisonettes will be available for rent to middle-income groups.

Through the postwar history of the city, the housing policy has been probably the most contentious political issue of all—but Manchester, of course, is not alone in suffering that fate. Obviously mistakes have

been made and some of them in the quite recent past, such as the design of the crescent flats in the former slum district of Hulme.

That mistake has been admitted and is now nearly rectified by moving families out and turning the flats over to students and other single occupants to whom such features as deck access and lack of play space present no particular disadvantages.

Manchester was, in fact, one of the first large housing authorities in Britain, perhaps in Europe, to admit the error of its ways in building too many multi-storey flat blocks.

Early in 1969 the city council decided to stop building medium and multi-storey dwellings except in district centres. Three thousand walk-up flats in blocks—earning such nicknames as Alcatraz—have already been demolished and the last families with young children should be moved out of unsuitable flat accommodation by 1982.

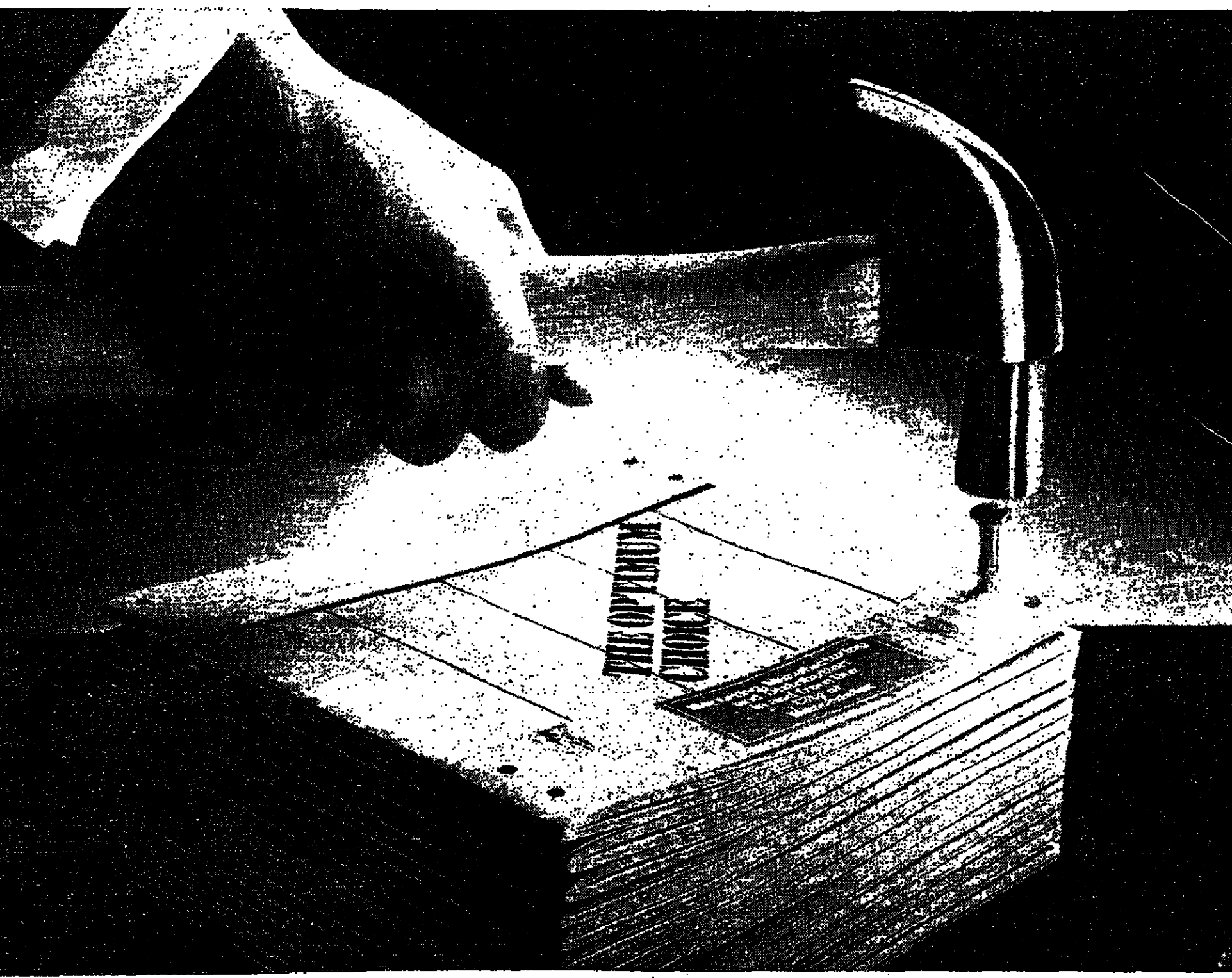
Naturally, there has been ample criticism too of the postwar development of the city centre—too many office blocks, too many of them still unoccupied; too much concentration of the huge Arndale Centre (which probably still does justify the A. J. P. Taylor "irredeem-

ably ugly" epithet) and the blighting of large stretches because of the hiatus over the abortive plan to link Piccadilly and Victoria stations by a railway tunnel.

Undoubtedly as a shopping centre for a large area of North-west England, Manchester has lost some of its earlier attraction and now faces serious competition from peripheral towns such as Altrincham, Bolton, Stockport and Wilmslow. These have their own "precincts", all containing the same sort of shops, but all within easier reach of the places where people live, and providing much cheaper parking and more of it.

J.C.

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The introduction to property matters

Inner-city partners in development

In the 30 years after the Second World War, Manchester, like Britain's other big industrial cities, tried to resolve the planning, population and industrial problems which had accumulated mainly in the city centres, over the previous 100 years.

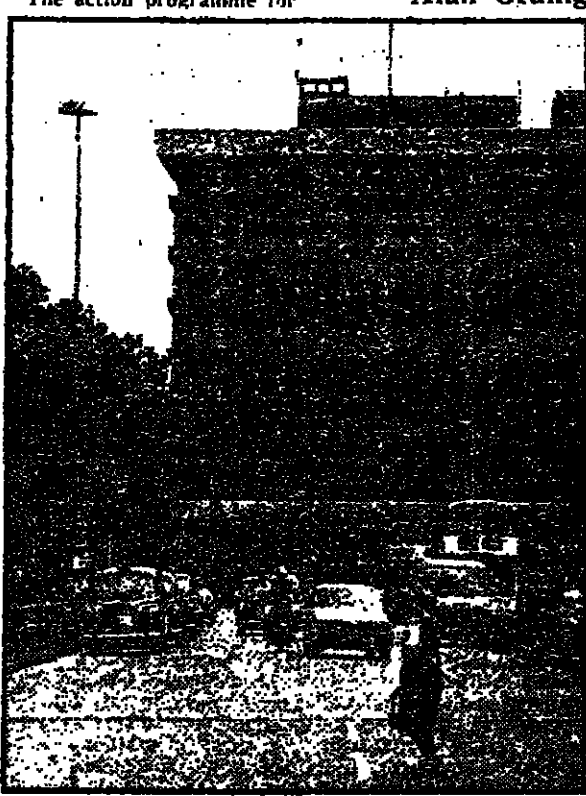
These problems arose from the overcrowding and congestion of both housing and industry, and the solution attempted was to create new towns and to encourage dispersal to them. In the Manchester region the new towns of Runcorn, Skelmersdale, Warrington and Central Lancashire were created.

The policy was successful in coping with the urgency of the situation, but by the mid-1970s a new phase had begun which required its reversal. For Manchester it meant that with the inner city area cleared, or due to be cleared, of residential and industrial slums, the time had arrived to attract once again the new housing and new industries needed to regenerate the life of the city.

The need for a change of emphasis in inner-city planning was at length recognized by central government, in 1976. It was welcomed by local authority planners though many thought that it should have been introduced much earlier. "It was a logical progression", Mr Brian Parnell, Manchester's city planning officer, says. "The space had been created and it was necessary to fill it."

Manchester was chosen as one of a limited number of places to participate in an inner city partnership scheme. This will help to develop 18 wards in the heart of Manchester and eight neighbouring wards of Salford: the partners are the Government, the two cities with their health authorities and the Greater Manchester County Council.

Mr Parnell points out: "The partnership's assistance is really a bonus to supplement our existing programme, a topping-up of the mainstream effort that is going on all the time." In financial terms the topping-up will be an allocation of £10m to Manchester in 1980-81, and it appears to be the Government's intention to continue the aid for about 10 years, though whether at the existing rate remains to be seen. There is, however, evidence that the present Government intends to continue the partnership arrangements with local authorities which were



County Hall near Piccadilly Gardens.

Alan Grainger

Thread has frayed, but city will not fall



A new housing development in the Deansgate area.

The inner-city programme is by no means starting from scratch. Three years ago Manchester's industrial development unit was set up under Mr Jack Radwin, the Director of Industrial Development.

Since the unit was established it has launched a big promotional programme, including the publication of the City of Manchester Industrial and Commercial

Property Register. Living industrial, commercial and warehousing premises in all parts of the city which are available for sale, lease or rent. Copies of the register are distributed three times a year throughout Britain, Europe, and the United States.

Over the past two years the industrial development unit has also been responsible for the construction of small industrial units on six sites near the city centre. More than half of the 35 companies occupying units on these sites are manufacturing.

R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial Correspondent

When I arrived to take a reporting job in Manchester almost 30 years ago, the dire warnings of a cockney news editor still fresh in my ears. "Cottonopolis" was still a reality rather than a legend. Although the seeds of change were even then being sown, Manchester was still a textile city.

Cotton men, fresh from the Exchange, packed the lunchtime chop-boules, and the newspapers (many more of them in those days) employed industrial correspondents who wrote of little else but cloth.

Now the vast and beautiful—shell of the Exchange houses a splendid modern theatre; fond memories of the old Cross Street newspaper office lie buried beneath the huge yellow brick pile of an Arndale Centre—a monument to the lavatorial school of architecture—and, while some of the chop-boules still flourish, there is little talk these days of yarn.

And well they might. Manchester and textiles are no longer synonymous. Now, when the industry finds its way on to the daily news schedules, it is sure to be in the context of yet another mill closure, still more redundancies, or one more *cri de coeur* directed to an unheeding Westminster and Whitehall.

The last important textile meeting I attended in Manchester brought forth the gloomy prediction that the industry is on a "disappearing point" which will unless something drastic is done, lead to its extinction within a decade. The prognosis has since been revised by some industry spokesmen who are saying that, with mill closures at the rate of one a week, the end of the line will be reached in three years.

Things may not turn out to be quite as bad as that, but the North-west, in general, and Manchester in particular, has had to come to terms with the fact that the industry on which it was built will never again provide the nation's bread.

So what of Manchester today: a city much changed, physically and economically, since that rain-soaked evening when I arrived, suitcase in hand, at the old Central Station—now derelict, and destined to become a grand new exhibition centre.

Much has gone—a lot of it without regret. Vast areas have been bulldozed. New shops and tall office blocks abound. The slums have been swept from the inner city, and a great deal of industry with them. And there have been some tragic mistakes in redevelopment: skyscraper flats; the Ardwick housing horror ("Fort Ardwick", the unhappy residents call it).

Some curious shapes loom on the commercial skyline—huge concrete and smoked glass sandwiches, looking like gigantic liquorice allsorts.

The National Computing Centre has settled comfortably beside the new BBC regional headquarters. Granada's neon shines forth across "Granada Island", and the ever-expanding university campus follows the demolition gangs remorselessly towards the city's southern extremity.

In the city centre the evidence of Manchester's role as the commercial capital of the region is clear—although challenged, as ever, by Liverpool, 36 miles away by the Manchester Ship Canal.

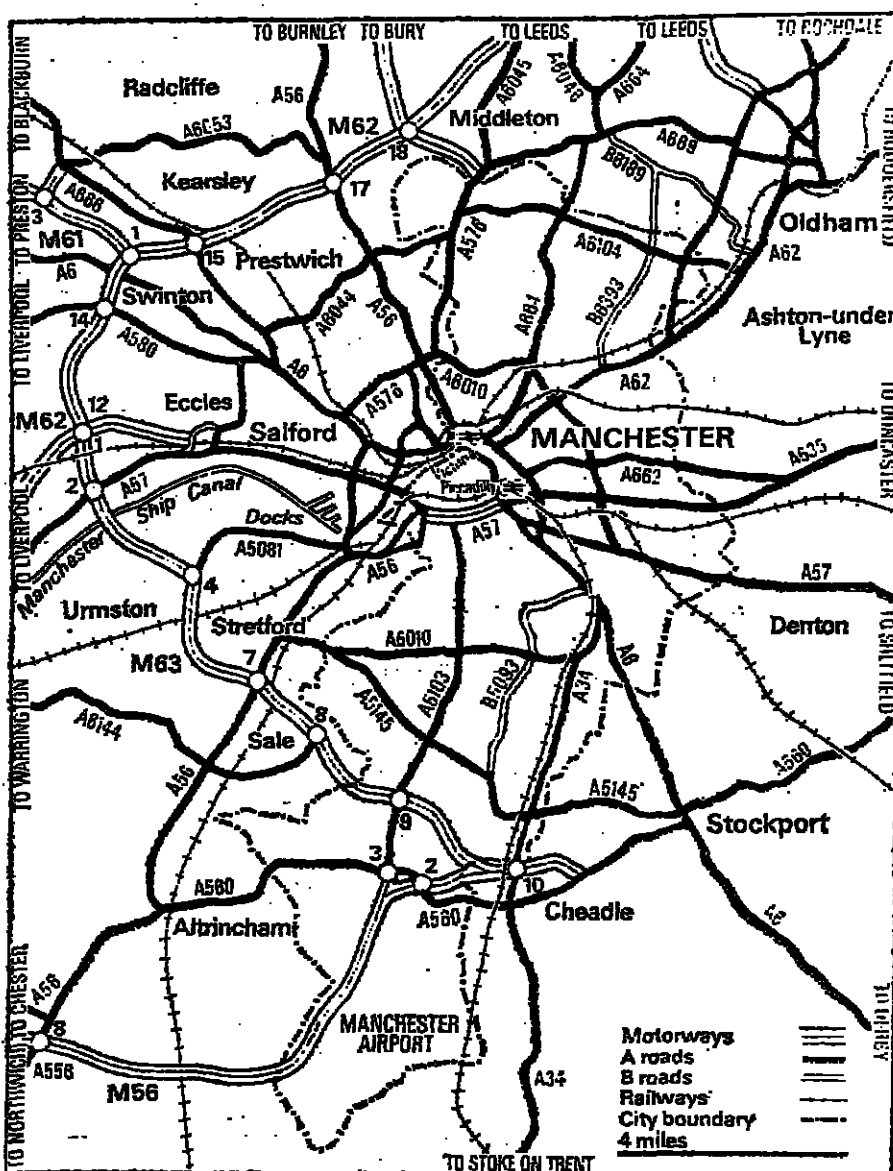
Banking, insurance, administration: these are the city's main functions now, and little enough is made, by hand or machine, within sight or sound of Albert Square these days. Merchant and foreign banking especially have grown quickly in recent years.

Commercially, then, Manchester is healthy and thriving. As in so many other of Britain's cities it is the inner city zones—the areas where substandard housing and older industries have been cleared—that are now the focus of attention.

Manchester has launched a multi-million-pound programme to revitalize these areas over the next three years. It has been prepared by the Manchester-Salford Inner City Partnership Committee, chaired by Lord Bellwin, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment.

The programme will involve capital spending of more than £22m in the three years and about £3.5m of revenue spending in each of those years. The current first-year programme, with about £6m of capital cost, includes £1.7m on industrial and commercial projects, a similar sum on improvements to the inner city environment, more than £1m on new social, educational, cultural and recreational facilities, and a similar amount on schemes to be carried out by voluntary organizations.

The industrial projects include the development of "nursery units" to encourage the creation of new jobs in the inner zones; the development of industrial improvement areas; the renovation of some factories; site clearances; some new industrial training facilities.



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Pioneer who has put his stamp on computer science

able index to the of the most significant technological developments of this century will Manchester University with Kitty Hawk, the first computer, and others, became the start of modern computing soon after Tom Kilburn, who led the university's computer department, began his work there in 1946.

The story of Manchester's lead in computer design, however, is essentially one of cooperation between the university and local industry, particularly the firms of Ferranti and what is now International Computers Ltd. This has resulted in the development, from university prototypes, of five commercially available computers.

The first Manchester computer, the Mark 1, became operational in June 1948, and immediately established a lead in the field of big computers despite the large amount of effort and finance that were being put into similar projects in the United States. A government contract was awarded to Ferranti to produce a commercial version of that machine, which was developed as the Ferranti Mark 1 and Mark 1 Star series of computers.

This was the beginning of the link between the university and the computer industry, which has been maintained. The Ferranti Mark 1 was delivered in February 1951 and became

the world's first commercially available computer, marginally ahead of the first Univac machine. In view of its power, which was far greater than the university required, the Mark 1 was made available to outside users. Early in 1952 its first regular users were charged at the rate of £20 an hour.

After that success, two further university projects were started: a faster, more compact version of the Mark 1 and an experimental transistor computer. These were eventually adopted by industry to become the Ferranti Mercury (1957) and the Metropolitan-Vickers MV550 (1956).

At least four Mercuries were still working in 1970. In 1958, however, the Mercury was held to be one of the most powerful computers available in Britain and good value for money. The market rival was the IBM 704, a faster machine,

but it cost five times as much. Like the Mark 1, the university's Mercury was made available to outside users but this time they were charged at the rate of £50 an hour.

Although the early achievements had been enough to establish an initial lead for Britain in the production of high-performance computers, the country was beginning to fall back by the mid-1950s. By 1956 it had become recognized that American-designed machines had taken over the first place and that a serious effort was needed if Britain were to produce a really large fast computer.

By the autumn of that year, when still a part of the university's electrical engineering department, had begun the effort through a project known as the Muse (microsecond) computer. The size of the Muse project and the finance it required were at first mostly not forthcoming either from the Government or from industry. There were several reasons for this lack of support; they included scepticism about the size of the project and doubts about

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Case for 'second city'

When this correspondent, who had had a sheltered boyhood as the son of an Eastbourne bank manager, announced in 1947 his intention of moving to Manchester to seek professional advancement, there was a certain flurry of alarm around Penvensey Bay.

My nearest and dearest seemed to view a move of 250 miles north as more perilous than an earlier excursion I had made southwards which had taken me to such places as El Alamein and Cassino.

When I acquired a fiancée, born in North Wales and brought up in Cheshire, we gained the impression that there had been speculation about where she would leave her clogs and hang up her shawl on our first visit to Sussex.

I had indeed been woken up in the mornings by the clatter of clogs on cobblestones in my first few weeks in the area, when I stayed in the cheerful, quintessential Lancashire cotton town of Leigh: but when father came to visit us we had to put him on a bus to Oldham where, in 1949, he did see one pair of clogs and a shawl to support his traveller's tales back home.

All that was a long time ago. Citizens of Manchester and its adjacent towns have never admitted to being provincial but they still have to fight off, with some vigour, the clog-shawl-mill-chimney image held south of Watford.

Two years ago we reporters based in Manchester took some pleasure in the events which followed a press viewing of the city's publicity presentation of colour slides in which a commentator's voice several times referred to it as "Britain's second city". Most of us had, in the past, used this phrase ourselves in print, only to bring down the wrath of civic leaders in Birmingham, who wrote unfriendly letters to our editors.

Soon afterwards, The Times laid bare the contesting claims of civic leaders in both cities supporting their contentions in, on this occasion, good-humoured terms. Manchester admits, of course, that the population within its city boundaries is now fairly small—just under 500,000 compared with more than a million in Birmingham—but persists in its claim to be the biggest commercial and service centre outside London, the second seat of government, the "capital" of the North-west region (a phrase not much liked in Liverpool) and the hub of the 2,500,000 population of Greater Manchester.

A few of the journalists who were guests at the launching of that presentation were, however, a little piqued at some remarks that the city always got a bad press, with the constant references to rainfall, washed-out matches at Old Trafford, and the mill chimneys and grime creating a false impression in the rest of the nation and abroad.

Quite wrong, we proclaimed as a man, so far as the Manchester-based journalists were concerned. We were, we said, as proud of the place as anyone else living or working in it, and never missed a chance to say so. The civic leaders, we thought, were preaching to the converted (even though we did enjoy the very decent Town Hall lunch they gave us) as we suggested they should give their presentation to Fleet Street or thereabouts.

All credit to them, they did just that, and had the presence to invite not just reporters and industrial correspondents (who mostly do understand the North and come to it frequently)

reporting staff displayed a certain lack of interest in what he was saying at a cocktail party, a few years ago, and turned away to enjoy the company of a much more junior officer wearing the badges of a Northern regiment.

This particular senior officer had greeted me with words which sounded like "Hello lad, are't down from 'North then?" Manchesterians do try not to be hypersensitive about this sort of thing, but occasionally we do find it excessively boring.

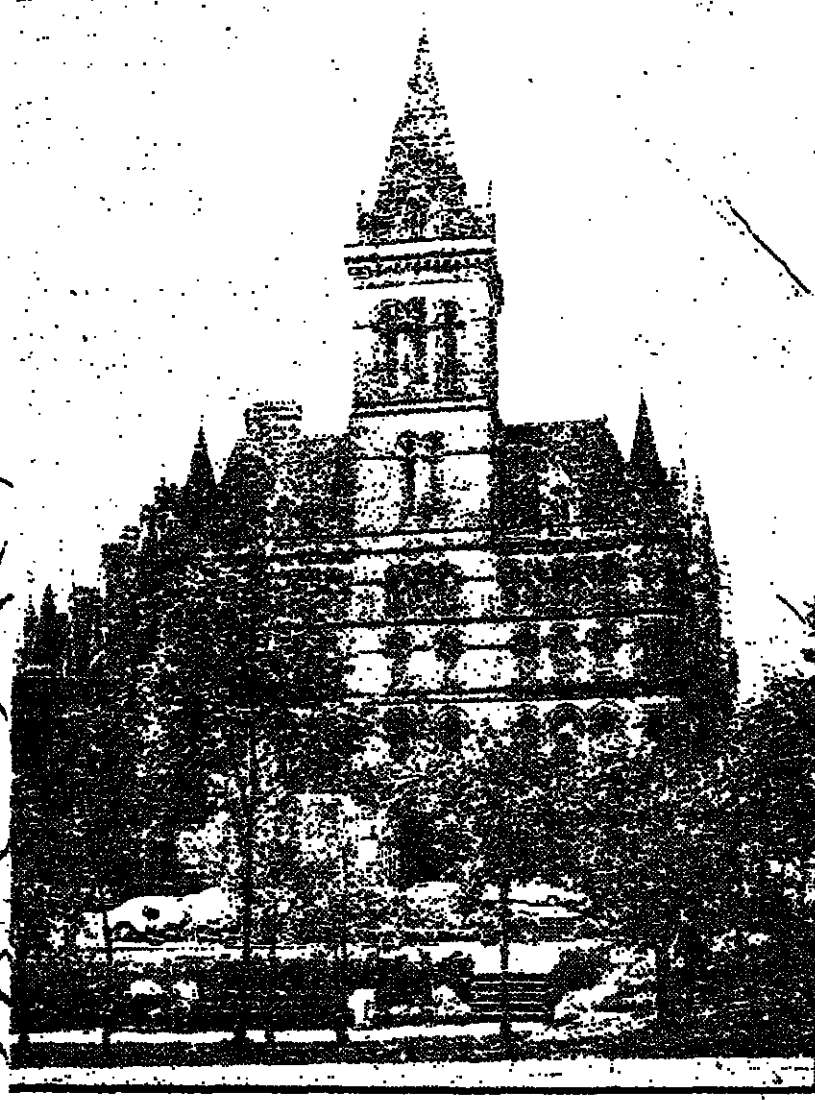
There really can be nothing provincial about any city in the world which has an international airport 10 miles from the city centre, a motorway system on its outskirts which can take one to Glasgow in under four hours, to Plymouth in just over four, across what was once called the Pennine barrier to member of The Times Leeds in 90 minutes.

Advertising Manchester as a tourist centre may have sounded a curious idea a few years ago, but an intelligent look at a map shows that it really is a better jumping-off place for anyone who wants to "do" England, if not Britain, than those two airports down at the bottom end of the country.

The logic of this is now being intelligently exploited by Manchester city officers concerned with developing the tourist and conference trade, as well as those concerned with attracting new industry.

To those of us who have lived in the place, and grown to love it, Manchester seems with every year that passes to become a better place to work in, live in, or live around, while London seems to get worse. Pride in Manchester certainly rules.

John Chartres



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Sharon Colyear's a native—accent and all

Unlike Lou Macari, Joe Jordan, Ray Wilkins, Sammy McIlroy, Gordon McQueen and others of that distinguished Manchester United company whom soccer fans throughout the world mistakenly but forgivably look upon as foreign imports, Sharon Colyear is Manchester-born and bred.

She spent the spring in Boston, Massachusetts, working for Barclays Bank International and also sharpening her speed on the American indoor boards. She had her reputation as Britain's most versatile athlete to defend.

There was time in the States to be homesick. "Suddenly, I found there was this town called Manchester. Only a few miles from Boston. To me it became the real Manchester and it gave my spirits a lift," she said.

Since 1971, Sharon had been an automatic choice for Britain at all the sports, relay, hurdles, as well as the long jump. Of mixed parentage, she has been world class for nine years and at 25 is a shining example of what inner cities could create if they were given the right encouragement. For countless girls she must be to athletes what Olga Korbut was to gymnastics.

Sharon owes her success, however, not to any Town Hall stimulus but to an alert primary schoolteacher, Jim Harris—one of the unpaid dynamic enthusiasts behind Stroud Athletic Club—and to Barclays Bank.

Mr Harris, lecturer in statistics at Fielden Park College, is, in his spare time, the driving force behind the 400-member Stroud club which draws youngsters from the area within a stone's throw — the metaphor is intentional — of United's stadium at Old Trafford.

The Stroud girls, national club champions again last season, have used a synthetic track at Longford Park, but they have to train on the local council to get it. A wooden hut serves as club committee room, and winter training is done outside.

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"Diabolical," that's my opinion of the support we get from the council," Jim Harris asserts. "In fact, they give us no help at all. Our running costs alone, of between 15,000 and 25,000 a year, come out of members' ship fees, raffles and such like." As well as Sharon, a dozen other Stroud girls, like Shirley Strong, Donna Hardy, Janet Marlow, Chris Benning, Jane Parry and Diane Heath, are internationals but each paid her own way to London for the recent Olympic trials.

To their credit, Barclays recognize a sound investment when they see one. The bank employs Sharon on its marketing side, doing promotional work in schools and at exhibitions and so on. "I owe a lot to Barclays," she says, thinking of the countless places she has been in working-time. "She's a Manchester girl, all right," says Harris. "Accent and all, like me. And like me too, she was born within a quarter of a mile of Levenshulme."

Similar fierce loyalty for Manchester is felt by road-racing cyclist Jeff Williams, Graham Jones and Paul Sherwen. Williams, at least one of the season's finds, who will be 22 in August, will follow Jones and Sherwen across to the Continent in the autumn, after the Olympics, to see whether he can earn his sort of money. That these two highly-rated British professionals are raking in from their contracts with the French Peugeot and Moto became road teams.

But it will be a wrench, leaving Cheadle, Hume, Admired by the astute French and Belgians when he rode away from them over Holme Moss in the recent Sealink International, he began to ask himself the question that they had asked: "Why is he wasting his talents on this side of the Channel?" What finally decided him was the sudden return home, for spiritual recharging, of Jones and Sherwen and their revelation

that their earnings were in the £15,000 bracket. After all, brass is brass, even if it is in francs.

He will be missed, though soon replaced by Manchester Wheelers, which is going from strength to strength thanks to sponsorship from Trumanns Steel, the second largest steel stockholding company in Britain.

Enthusiasts for such sports as athletics and cycling, which are lacking in facilities — Fallowfield cycle stadium shows no sign of a return to use — must have been baffled by the city council's readiness to pour £10m of ratepayers' money into the huge National Ice Skating Centre, with the Sports Council providing the remaining £3.5m. To the probable delight of the skating establishment in London, the centre of gravity being forcibly shifted north, the Thatcher/Keith Joseph economy axe is now poised menacingly over that project and it may never get off the ground.

However, the city council's courage in stepping in to rescue a scheme originally set up by the Greater Manchester County Council deserves unqualified praise. No other city was prepared to provide what the sport — especially the ice hockey and speed skaters — desperately needs, a double rink out of the hands of commercial operators. The closure by Mecca of the original Manchester rink in Derby Street, Cheetham, which was the only artificial ice arena in England between 1919 and 1927, has not been forgiven.

Until the Government decides whether it can be regarded as a "special project", all detailed design work is suspended and the completion date of 1983 will obviously need revision. "I have to stop all work on the project," a depressed Mr Norman Morris, leader of the council, said. "But it's not the council's fault."

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The Royal Exchange is a space-age theatre of steel and glass, suspended inside the Great Hall of the Royal Exchange, a palatial relic from the height of the cotton trade. Richard Negri's challenging design has not always met with productions that could exploit the tiered arena with success, but there have been some transfers to London including one of the most memorable Ibsen productions for years, *The Lady From the Sea* with Vanessa Redgrave.

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Giving in the



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DOGS GO HOME

ical results of the nmit cannot be judged ly. Sunday's statement istan is good as far as a crude Soviet attempt ew divisions among aders by announcing a bdrawal of troops from n just as they were' and by giving only h president advance this, was successfully while the door was left ous negotiations on drawal should it turn y happy chance, that the meeting's utility ect will come in the ure behaviour. Schmidt goes to next week as a n alliance which, on n at least, has a clear position. But what clear immediately is te misunderstandings him and President 'Eating and almost have been genuinely of only patched up, the meeting's utility ect will come in the ure behaviour. Schmidt goes to next week as a n alliance which, on n at least, has a clear position. But what clear immediately is te misunderstandings him and President 'Eating and almost have been genuinely of only patched up, the meeting's utility ect will come in the ure behaviour.

carry out this policy of restraint, but guard against the threat of growing unemployment and also to avoid a world-wide recession. That is an all-too familiar statement of the problem rather than a promise to solve it, let alone a solution. The resolutions to reduce oil consumption go nearer the heart of the matter. Such savings are an absolutely indispensable part of any strategy for overcoming the crisis. But again one has to be sceptical about their chances of implementation when Mr Carter is not even able to persuade Congress to pass his oil import tax. If the savings were made, it would not be necessary to indulge in ritual moaning about the impact of oil price increases. So long as they are not made it is pointless to do so, and quite misleading to suggest that price increases are "unrelated to market conditions". If they were, there would be a quite simple solution, which is not to pay the prices asked. As things stand, some people get oil cheaper than others thanks to the self-denial of Saudi Arabia, while some buyers are probably paying higher prices than they are in an attempt to buy security against further crises in the future. But the general level of prices reflects, as always, the balance of supply and demand. If what Western leaders are really asking for is an expansion of supply, they should say so: but they should also ask themselves what incentives they are providing for producers to expand supply. So long as the industrial countries

have not brought their domestic inflation under control, and therefore are offering payment in depreciating currency while the prices they themselves charge for industrial goods are constantly increasing, they can hardly expect the producers to stabilize prices. They should also seriously consider selling equipment to the Soviet Union to expand its oil production, Afghanistan or no Afghanistan. It is disappointing that the Seven did not in the end feel able to take up the Brandt Commission's suggestion of a summit meeting at which industrialized countries and oil producers could discuss concerted measures to rescue the third world. Perhaps it was realistic, with elections pending in three major industrial countries. But no one should be allowed to forget the urgency of this problem, and preparatory work should go ahead on it with a view to holding a conference in the second half of next year, as soon as the French presidential election is over. It should not be held up by side-issues such as whether the Soviet block is invited, which should be approached pragmatically. The Soviet Union, as a major industrial power, undoubtedly shares responsibility for helping the Third World and should not be excluded if it appears willing to shoulder that responsibility. But so long as its idea of helping the Third World is to impose unpopular regimes by military force it must be doubted whether it has anything worthwhile to contribute.

N'S CONSENSUS CONSERVATISM

in the twenty-eight the postwar occupa- has Japan been a dived country. Since Liberal-Democratic led and the Japanese e no cause to look eget on the changes experienced. They id a steadily increas- of living, have ted with much better and health facilities: een a falling, not a rate throughout all while the average of life has overtaken y western countries. the lack of any ated issue marked election campaign. these reasons why d be no change was death, soon after his ry defeat and calling on, of Mr Ohira, the ster. This was deemed rth a considerable vote in the LDP's the event the LDP been even more n anyone forecast. leries this seemingly conservatism is the dlef in a consensus as and desirable expres- sional will. There is ive precision to such in party programme lapanese instinctively

apprehend it. They have o impulse towards adversary politics such as they observe in western countries. But such a consensus has to be interpreted by the political parties or at least be reflected in the process of democratic rituals. Many observers of the Japanese political scene have felt that in recent years the LDP as a party no longer adequately reflected the prevailing consensus. Such scandal as the Lockheed bribery case stimulated the doubts and plainly there has long been dissatisfaction with the factional system that operates in the ruling party. Hence the assumption since the last election in October that the weakening LDP might now have to form a coalition with either the Democratic Socialists or with that home-made political product Komeito. The election result firmly negates that possibility. Komeito has lost considerable ground; so have the Communists. The DSP has also lost four seats. Only the Socialists held their ground, being the surviving doctrinaire Marxists. The New Liberal Party, a break-away group of the LDP, gained eight seats. So the voters have chosen stability and hope for reform. Mr Ohira's death may contribute to that if it hastens the end of the factional system.

Much depends on the choice of his immediate successor as Prime Minister pending the election of a new party leader in November. There have been enough signs of restiveness among the rank and file party members to show that factional leadership may not have a future. While doubts over the leadership remain, there are many more signs of stability over policy. The polls show that Japan has been moving to the right and this shift applies no less to the opposition parties. The Communists are much less doctrinaire and admit the influence of Euro-communism. The vehement denunciation of the United States security treaty that was inflated as a national issue in the early 1960s has long ceased to be a point of serious confrontation. Other disputed external issues also find the opposition parties taking a less controversial view. Nor should one overlook the close links between the bureaucracy and the business world which contribute so much to Japan's underlying stability. The election result shows no wish on Japan's part to seek a new political path; only a wish to make some overdue adjustments to the existing pattern.

DEATH OF A DYNASTY

of Mr Sanjay Gandhi m the Indian scene was not only one of it's closest advisers widely expected to in due course. The effect will be, pro- eans that India is not o have a continuation : rule, with Sanjay eading his mother e herself after the interlude, succeeded Jawaharlal Nehru. ill be open to other The more immediate also be considerable, cause Mr Gandhi was : member of a new of Indian politicians. tem chosen by him, ered Parliament in y's election. They are ical, business-minded s for modernization: ot committed demo- are also now leader- t is not certain that ble to compete with lished figures in / of whom disapprove

of Mr Gandhi and his methods. For Mrs Gandhi, the blow of her son's death has come at a time when her political position looked stronger than ever before. In close alliance with her son she had fought her way back from the low point of 1977 when the Indian electorate, appalled by the abuses of the state of emergency declared in 1975, voted her out of office. The Janata Party, which succeeded her, was discredited and she had no political rivals of comparable stature to herself. Mr Gandhi, who had been a driving force behind her campaign for last January's election and had long operated as an unofficial adviser, had just been appointed one of the four general secretaries of the Indira Congress Party. There is no question that Mrs Gandhi has the personal courage to meet this new challenge; but she is now more alone than she has been for a long time, and she has a new political situation to face. One of the unanswered ques-

tions is how much she, and Mr Gandhi, learnt from the debacle of 1977. Mr Gandhi, in particular, wanted to modernize India at all costs, and this led him to ride roughshod over the sensibilities of the country's poor. The campaign for mass sterilization and the drive to demolish city slums were parts of a coherent policy; but they were pushed ahead with the same intolerance for dissent as was shown towards politicians, journalists and others who chose to disagree. And in the end the voters made it clear that they did not want this coercion. It is possible that Mr Gandhi, who was after all only thirty-three when he died yesterday, had learnt from this experience, and would have pursued his goal of modernization less ruthlessly. But it is now up to Mrs Gandhi on her own to decide how far and how fast she wants India to go. In the death of her son she will have the sympathy even of those who have been the critics of her, and his, policy.

ns in S Africa

ic Chapman beholdst thou the mote brother's eye? exception I accept the report on the conditions ica that the Bishop of found there (The 18). My lord Bishop Africa over own South Africa over um a two and a half I know full well the that most people, black feel about such con- to deplore my lord tement. "I found also t whites, but mostly d not know the score. nable arrogance. that the Bishop beams eye on his own home inism, and there be most similar conditions, I delapidated hostels for en and woman, lodging six or more inmates in crowded school classes upgrading buildings, and about the very big inci-unemployment, particu e 18 to 19 age group?

Would it be impertinent to ask how many social and sports clubs, in particular working men's clubs in Birmingham, admit their black workmates? South Africa's four million whites bear almost the entire burden of high taxation, which among other amenities provide a very high standard of free medical care to African and Coloured people. My lord Bishop makes no mention of the whites, who over the years have maintained many social services for black people, nor any mention of the young men and women who give hours of their leisure time in voluntary work running youth clubs, scouts, etc. for blacks. One must suspect the veracity of the Bishop's account when he states: "Great wealth is produced from the 'central core' (Johannesburg) largely by migrant labour from outlying areas. The wealth remains in the centre: . . . it cannot circulate through the outlying areas into black homes whose people scrupulously produce it." What utter rubbish. To quote but one example. Out of a total population of about 11 million people, Lesotho has a labour force on the gold mines of

100,000 men. Every month the Lesotho Bureau of Labour in Lesotho pays out to returning mine-workers over £200,000 in deferred pay plus approximately £250,000 in remittances to the dependants of mine-workers still employed on the mines. This money is the life blood of Lesotho as it is of many of the dependent nations who employ the mining industry to employ more and more of their unemployed youth. Events are moving fast; it may be all too late; but what is needed are both white and black men and women with courage to face the real problems of ignorance, instead of a foreigner waving a rainbow banner of alienationism and promoting the evil idea that expulsion of the white man will be the end of the black man's problems. I do not see the Church as represented by the Bishop of Birmingham giving that leadership and bridging the divisions between blacks and whites. Yours faithfully, E. CHAPMAN, Drovers, White Lane, Guildford, Surrey, June 18.

Curbs on council spending

From Professor G. W. Jones
Sir, Is there really any reason for Mr Michael Heseltine to be worried about local authorities' "overspending"? He has, after all, tight control over their borrowing and over the total of central grant. Any further local authority spending above the centre's forecasts must be financed through the rates. As long as local government finances this extra spending out of its own tax and balances, budget without resort to borrowing to cover deficits, its expenditure poses no problems for the public sector borrowing requirement, monetary management and the balance of payments, and the aggregate level of demand stays the same. Monetarists will observe that local government current expenditure in these conditions cannot influence the money supply. So there is no justification, for macro-economic grounds, for Mr Heseltine's present attempts to increase central government controls over local authorities. Perhaps his exercise is a diversionary tactic to draw attention away from the failure of central government to constrain its own expenditure. As the Institute of Local Government Studies' 1980 annual review has shown, based on the Government's expenditure plans for 1980-81, local authority expenditure should be nearly 14 per cent lower than in 1974-75 at 1979 survey prices, while central government spending will be nearly 8 per cent higher. Yours faithfully, G. W. JONES, 26 Fitzwarren Gardens, N19, June 18.

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Ruling on wife's interest in house

From Mr Derek Wheatley
Sir, The effect of the recent decision of the House of Lords in *Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd v Boland & Others* (Law Report, June 20) will be far-reaching. It means that the Land Registration Act, 1925, which was designed to ease the task of the house purchaser so as to enable him to obtain a good title to registered land with a minimum of expensive and irksome inquiries may make his task, instead, more difficult than a purchaser of unregistered land. The title of the latter can only be impugned by actual or constructive notice of the "overriding interest" of a person other than the vendor who may be in occupation of the house he is buying, unknown to him, whereas the purchaser of registered land now must take it subject to such "overriding interest" of which he may have no notice either actual or constructive. For most people their greatest asset is the home in which they live and this may be the only security which can be offered when seeking a loan. There will now be difficulty and danger to the bank or building society which is asked to lend money on the basis of this security. How can the bank manager know that his customer, whose sole name the house is in, is not living with a mistress who has made a contribution of some minor kind to the purchase of the house? The

Cultural studies under threat

From Professor Hugh Seton-Watson and others
Sir, The distressing prospects for East European studies at Lancaster, summarized by Sir Cecil Parrott (June 18) are not confined to that university. At the School of Slavonic and East European Studies of the University of London, which was once a national centre for the whole region, the study of South-east Europe has virtually come to an end. Teaching of Yugoslav, Romanian and Bulgarian languages and literature continues, but wider study of the cultures of these nations has become almost impossible. The study of their history in particular, the essential foundation for the understanding of those countries, is under serious threat. Pressure from within the University of London to prevent replacements of deceased or absent persons combines with the indifference of medium levels of officialdom to threaten the destruction of South-east European studies in the one place in this country where they have flourished for half a century. Let the leaders of both our political parties have repeatedly stressed the importance of relations with East Europe, and spokesmen of this Government have often declared their determination to make our universities centres of excellence. There has never been a time when the international importance of Yugoslav studies has been greater, and in both countries both the governments and the peoples are more eager than ever before for cultural relations with Britain. Cultural relations cannot exist if specialized academic study is allowed to perish, and such study cannot be turned on, and off like a bath tap. Yours faithfully, HUGH SETON-WATSON, STEVEN RUNCIMAN, DIMITRI BOLENSKY, 8 Buryley Road, SW19, June 19.

British Council cuts

From Sir Francis Sandilands
Sir, Professor Randolph Quirk's letter (June 16) on the work of the British Council refers to their role in promoting the English language and as a pathfinder force for the sale of British goods and services overseas. One important service on which the council's work has a direct bearing is education, for their offices abroad are a prime source of information on language learning and the educational opportunities in Britain. Education has become a major source of foreign currency earnings which are derived from many sources, including English language schools, graduate and postgraduate courses at British universities, teaching hospitals, technical colleges, the independent schools, and from the English language courses organized overseas by the council themselves. Total foreign currency earnings from education are estimated at between £500m. and £600m. per annum. This represents a substantial and vital contribution to our balance of payments by helping to offset government expenditure overseas and a deficit on visible trade. I am convinced that government expenditure must be reduced, and there is no reason why the council should be exempt from its share of the cuts. It is rather the size of the cuts—proposed which concerns me because it seems that this could lead to a substantial reduction in the range of services the council can offer, and thus to a reduction in the foreign currency earnings from education. The British Council is indeed a precious asset and it is to be hoped that these points will be borne in mind so that its contribution to the balance of payments can be maintained. Yours sincerely, FRANCIS SANDILANDS, Chairman, Committee on Invisibles Exports, The Stock Exchange, EC2, June 19.

Wheels within wheels

From Mr John Langdon
Sir, I was alarmed to learn today (June 19) from a poster at the Central Station, Glasgow, the following: "Due to a shortage of steel for rolling stock, which is being used by the BSC strike, the following alterations to train services will apply from Monday, June 23: 08.14 Glasgow to Glasgow now departs 08.17." Yours truly, JOHN LANGDON, 1058 Glasgow Road, Glasgow, June 19.

Merely players

From Mr F. W. Cundy
Sir, A batsman, disgraced by an umpire's decision should presumably apply to the industrial tribunal for wrongful dismissal. A successful applicant might receive either financial compensation or an order for reinstatement. Yours faithfully, FRANCIS W. CUNDY, 11 Penleigh Close, Barrow on Sea, New-Miln, Hampshire.

Legal curbs on picketing

From Mr Edward Grayson
Sir, Lord Orr-Ewing's withdrawal of his amendments to clause 16 of the Employment Bill until its report stage in the House of Lords (Parliamentary Report, June 14) gives time for everyone to consider them further, and they do so. I then appreciate that these amendments are the answer to Mr Richard Needham's suggestion (June 5) that the only alternative to clause 16 is "simply to outlaw all secondary action". These amendments, tabled in the names of Lord Orr-Ewing, Lord Spence and Lord Reid, are drawn with the most admirable simplicity and clarity that section 13 of the Trade Union Relations Act, 1974, will not apply and a person will therefore be able to pursue his Common Law rights when he is a "suitable" interference with contract other than a contract of employment (eg. a commercial contract), b. relying upon secondary action as defined in subsection (2) of the existing clause 16, and c. himself not a party to the dispute. Such amendments substitute for the convoluted obscurity of the present clause 16 workable and easily understandable formula which will bring about a much better balance than the present clause 16 and without doing anything like what Mr Needham suggested. They will also achieve the better ideals of avoiding the necessity contemplated by Mr Needham of judicial "testing" or, as contemplated by Lord Scarman in the MacShane case, of allowing (or indeed obliging) the courts to act as some sort of backseat driver in trade disputes. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, EDWARD GRAYSON, 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, EC4.

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AUTOMATIC GEARBOX STANDARD. 5-SPEED MANUAL SPORTS GEARBOX FREE OPTIONAL EXTRA. CRUISE CONTROL AVAILABLE ON AUTOMATIC ONLY. OFFICIAL FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES FOR THE AUDI 200 ARE URBAN CYCLE 18.0 MPG (15.7 LITRES/100KM) MANUAL AND 18.3 MPG (15.4 LITRES/100KM) AUTOMATIC; AT 56 MPH: 31.7 MPG (23.9 LITRES/100KM) MANUAL AND 28.2 MPG (20.0 LITRES/100KM) AUTOMATIC; AT 75 MPH: 23.9 MPG (10.9 LITRES/100KM) MANUAL AND 21.9 MPG (12.9 LITRES/100KM) AUTOMATIC. FOR MORE INFORMATION WRITE TO: AUDI MARKETING DEPARTMENT, VOLKSWAGEN (GB) LIMITED, YEOMANS DRIVE, BLAKELANDS, MILTON KEYNES, Bucks MK14 5AN. DIPLOMATIC, NATO AND PERSONAL EXPORT SALES: 95 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1. TELEPHONE: 01-486 8401.

هكذا من الأصل



Signs of brake on decline in US economy

Despite last week's spate of grim economic news, some United States government economists believe they see indications that the recession's momentum is easing.

Looking for a possible slowdown in the economy's steep slide has become the major preoccupation of economic analysts in Washington. While some think they are beginning to detect it, others insist it is still too early to tell.

As recently as last Wednesday, Mr William Cow, the Commerce Department's deputy chief economist, said there was not "sufficient evidence" to say whether the economic decline is "bottoming out". On Friday, however, Mrs Courtney Slater, the department's chief economist, said she saw a hint of a hint of the drop in the economy beginning to bottom out.

Japanese vehicles

Japan's vehicle production in May fell by 6.1 per cent to 906,500 from a record 965,600 in April, but was 9.6 per cent higher than the 827,500 output achieved a year earlier, the automobile manufacturers' association said in Tokyo.

Zimbabwe exports up

Earnings from Zimbabwe's exports are expected to increase this year to about \$1,300m (about \$550m) from \$1,050m last year, after the lifting of sanctions in December, economists and exporters in Salisbury say.

Fewer EEC jobs

During May the number of jobs in the European Community dropped by 142,000 to 6,081,400 or 5.6 per cent of the work force, the statistics office Eurostat reports from Luxembourg. Eurostat said the figure represents a 2.3 per cent decline compared with the previous month.

Chrysler rescue

With its survival hanging in the balance, Chrysler Corporation has finally persuaded the last few of its reluctant lenders into participating in the federal government's rescue package for the company. Approval by all of its 400 or so lenders was crucial for Chrysler.

Belgian taxes raised

The Belgian Government has agreed to budget cuts and new taxes totalling 30,000m francs (about £462m). No taxes on petrol, margarine, cigars, whisky, champagne, gambling and luxury goods, are expected to raise 6,000m francs. Spending by all Government ministries except education is being reduced by 2.2 per cent.

Carter support wanes

Only one in 10 chief executive officers in American corporations approves of the way President Carter is handling the economy, according to a joint survey by the Wall Street Journal and Gallup.

UK shipping consortia confront heavy new competition in world trade

Container lines fighting 'outsiders'

Shipping lines involved in Australian and Far Eastern trading—including Britain's OCL and ACT container consortia, are facing formidable new competition in their fight with cut-rate "outsider" lines.

Australia's biggest domestic transport operator, Thomas Nationwide Transport, is taking a 30 per cent stake in the ABC container line. Its converted bulk carriers have been the main factor in a rate war between Europe and Australia estimated to have cost the regular lines dearly in financial terms this year.

In trading throughout the Far East, the Soviet Union is transferring six modern container ships from the Pacific trade out of North America into Europe. They will sail regularly from Avonmouth in the United Kingdom and north continental ports at rates that undercut the already-depressed conference tariff.

The British consortia, owned by P & O, Ocean, Cunard and British and Common-

wealth among others, have talked for some time of tough conditions ahead.

The tanker and bulk carrier surplus spilled over into liner shipping, but it had been hoped that things could begin to stabilize soon. In the Australia trade there has been some talk of a deal between the regular lines and Mr T. V. Rosenfeld, the ABC's owner.

Mr Rosenfeld, however, whose economic ships have the advantage of a huge bulk chemical contract on the outward leg from Australia to the Gulf of Mexico, and which carries United Kingdom and European container cargo at 15 to 30 per cent cut rates on the way back, has shown little desire to join the club.

His deal with TNT whose chairman, Sir Peter Abells, is a formidable figure on the Australian commercial and political scenes, can "only consolidate ABC's position", a spokesman for the leading British consortium commented ruefully yesterday.

The situation is not helped by a 20 per

cent dip in the United Kingdom-Australia trade as a result of the strong pound, the poor state of the Australian economy, and the general condition of world trade.

These are thought to have been factors in Mr Rosenfeld's desire to do a deal with Sir Peter Abells. The other is that it will give him extra cash to enlarge his shipping interests by buying Israeli's Zimlines, a strong influence in worldwide refrigerated trade.

In the Far East trade, the rate war is even fiercer than to Australia, with cuts of up to 50 per cent believed to be on offer for some traffic. These reductions are being made in an attempt to undercut the main opposition, Taiwan's highly efficient Evergreen Lines, the Trans Siberian Railway, and Russia's Odessa Line, reinforced by casualties from the Pacific trade where the pace has been even hotter.

Michael Bailey

Transport Correspondent

Shipyards banking on offshore oil projects

From John Huxley

Offshore work for the North Sea oil industry may prove a saviour for large parts of British shipbuilding, senior officials believe.

Mr John Parker, board member for marketing, said that British shipbuilders had improved productivity and was now as competitive as any overseas rival for offshore work "given fair trading conditions".

British Shipbuilders has offshore work on its order book worth about £200m. Of some 20,000 workers in merchant shipbuilding about 2,300 are engaged in construction for the North Sea.

Mr Alex Fletcher, Scottish Office minister with responsibility for industry, said that 60,000 Scots were working in the oil industry and that this figure could double within the next few years.

Mr Fletcher was speaking

after a tour of Scott Lithgow's

yard at Port Glasgow on the Clyde. The British Shipbuilders subsidiary is building a 60m emergency support vessel for British Petroleum and the British National Oil Corporation to be used in the Forties Field.

A quarter of Scott Lithgow's 3,300 workers are working on the support vessel. The yard has also begun work on a tanker for British Petroleum. The order is the largest and most significant for offshore equipment to be won by any of the state yards. British Shipbuilders believes that orders for two more such vessels are likely to be placed within the next few years.

One to be ordered by Mobil for the Statfjord field seems likely to go to a Norwegian yard, but British Shipbuilders remains optimistic that one of its subsidiaries will win an order from Chevron for a support vessel for the Ninian field.

US protest at computer restrictions

From Kenneth Owen

San Francisco, June 23

International development of the computing services industry is being hampered by restrictive government policies in many countries, according to Mr Jerome Dreyer, executive vice-president of the American Association of Data Processing Service Organizations (Adapso).

"Through absolute denial of ownership, insurmountable regulations and procedures or procurement discrimination, foreign governments have prevented United States computer services companies from doing business in many countries", Mr Dreyer said.

He was referring in particular to Japan, Canada, Mexico and certain European countries, including France but excluding the United Kingdom.

American computing services companies were facing increasingly tough competition at home from foreign companies which were not hindered by similar restrictions, he added. But the United States Government should not retaliate: Congress should aim to stimulate international competition.

Mr Dreyer was speaking at the second congress of the world computing services industry, which was opened today by Mr Gerald Ford, the former United States President.

Technology News

International Aeradio (IAL) of Seattle is equipping a fleet of 200 buses from the Mateo County Transit District, south of San Francisco, with one of the most advanced communication systems in North America.

Last year IAL, a subsidiary of British Airways, beat two American companies to win a \$1.2m (£0.5m) contract to supply San Francisco with a computer-assisted digital radio system.

Eighty per cent of the cost of the bus project comes from United States federal funds to encourage the development and use of public transport.

More than 160 of the 200 buses in the fleet have been equipped with RCA two-way mobile radios and special IAL microprocessor-based data units which provide the digital signalling.

Installation of the equipment at the control and communication centres and at three hill-top microwave relay stations is continuing, and the complete system, covering more than 50 routes, is expected to be handed over in the autumn.

The centre of the network is in the hall of justice in Redwood City at the county communications centre.

An artist's impression of the emergency support vessel.

Small company challenges the giants in business viewdata

Kirby Lester Electronics, a small company in the North-west of England, is ready to take on the giants of the industry by launching a business terminal for the Post Office's Prestel viewdata system.

The Oldham company has invested £150,000 in designing a model specifically for the business market.

In 1971 the company was formed by the Kirby brothers, John and Frank, and Rod Lester to produce an electronic tablet counter for pharmacists. The company and the product had considerable success and by last year it had a turnover of £2m, of which £500,000 had been generated in America.

The three-man operation has grown to 90 and with the exception of the tubes and keys for their Prestel terminal, all the parts are made or bought in the United Kingdom.

The investment in the ter-

minology trials of the Prestel system. The company was one of a half dozen involved with Prestel in the early stages. During that period it developed its first set at Oldham, the Antres, which had only a black and white monitor.

Now the set has two-way communication with any connecting computer through a full type computer keyboard. It can display in colour and record data on screen on an adapted tape recorder. Microchip technology allows connexion between the

office telephone and any computer.

The launch of the new system, the PCT 14, is already paying off, the company says. In the first three months since unveiling the product at the Viewdata exhibition in February the company has received orders worth more than twice the £150,000 development costs.

The orders may improve job prospects at the Oldham factory but Kirby Lester management concedes that it had to consider the level of investment needed for the Prestel programme.

The PCT 14 can be bought or leased. It will display Prestel, Ceefax, Oracle on a 14in colour screen and can be carried in a 21in x 19in x 15in case.

The medical profession is receiving computers for more and more attention from the computer software houses. CAP-CP is developing a system that could soon be used in a number of general practices throughout the St Thomas's health district in London and the South East Thames Regional Health Authority area.

The project team is collaborating with researchers at the Department of Health and Social Security and the British Medical Association. The work will be completed by August 1980. Microcomputers will be used for administration and audit.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rank's retreat from films: a matter of sour grapes

From Mr Michael Powell

Sir, Your report in your issue today that the Rank Organisation, which owns 300 of the best and biggest cinemas, a film laboratory, and Pinewood Studios, is "pulling out of film productions because of economic reasons", Jean de la Fontaine put it better in *The Fox and the Grapes*. Arthur Rank started to build a British film industry with local talent and he only failed in the marketing of the films because the big American corporations dominated that market; then it was a buyer's market. Now it is a seller's.

At this moment a bold, independent film-maker, with confidence in his subject and himself, is grossing \$300m (£128.75m) at the international box office with a film that cost \$10m (£4.29m). And it is

at this time that the Rank Organisation, which owes much of its public goodwill to the Man with the Gong, chooses to protect its shareholders by closing its film production branch, admitting that the recent policy of remaking popular successes has not been noticeably successful. So the grapes are sour; and our most famous film producing company is no more.

Sir, America, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Spain, Poland have shown us that a great modern country with its distinctive culture needs a film industry to show its standards, its way of life to friends and enemies. Britain in the past has done just that with films like *In Which We Serve*, *Henry V*, *The Bridge on the River Kwai*, *Brighton Rock*, *Odd Man Out*,

and *Colonel Blimp*. Fifty ion people emigrated to America between 1920 and because of the high standard of living enjoyed in that country's films.

We know that the tele series *Upstairs Downstairs* changed America's picture viewing, but television, ever good, cannot replace as any television craftsman tell you.

The decision of the Organisation is one more of England's decline in cottage industry and a blow to our international title.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, MICHAEL POWELL, Saville Club, Brook Street, London, SW1.

Coal reserves: NCB and Royal Society hold talks

From Mr K. Moses

and Mr T. M. Souden

Sir, The leading article in your Business News section, under the heading "Coal reserves", was necessarily selective in its quotations and may have been taken to imply irreconcilable differences in view between the NCB and the Royal Society. The society's views, although once recently published, were submitted to the Commission on Energy and the Environment last year. Your readers should, therefore, know that, as a result of that evidence, discussions have been taking place about coal production, recovery and, therefore, reserves, between the Institute of Geological Sciences, the National Coal Board and the Royal Society. These meetings have led to a much more complete appreciation of the premises upon which the NCB bases its quoted "reserves" of various kinds, and those present have noted the NCB's conviction that calculations of reserves for an industry as large as the NCB, operating across the whole of the country, cannot be done in the same way as they would be done for a small mining enterprise.

Substantial common ground has been identified over the concepts to be used in defining coal reserves. The lack of any universally accepted and understood definitions exacerbates the likelihood of false inferences. The society recognizes that, in reading its evidence, as reported, some people might naturally think that the NCB's "operating reserves" will be exhausted.

Yours faithfully, K. MOSES, Deputy Director-General of Mining, National Coal Board, M. Souden, Physical Secretary, The Royal Society.

Comparing price rises

From Mr C. F. Wilson

Sir, Mr W. W. Dent sets out some interesting examples of inflationary increases, but the one might expect my authority to feature prominently at the top of the table.

However, 40 years ago, 1,000 gallons of water would have cost 5.66 pence; today they cost 71 pence—an increase of 1,154 per cent. That puts us well down in the list, despite considerable improvements in the quality and consistency of our product during the 40 years in question.

Yours faithfully, GEOFFREY EDWARDS, Chairman, Thames Water, New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1R 4TP.

shortly after the turn of the century. This is not so. The society has always accepted that future parcels of coal beyond those included in the current operating reserves (ie, the tonnages delimited in current plans for present and prospective mines), will be upended to such reserves, as has happened in the last decade during which the board has produced about one billion tons of coal while maintaining its operating reserves at about four billion tons at existing pits. The board's exploration programme has confirmed that there are very large quantities of coal in place in the United Kingdom. Under any reasonable prediction of future energy requirements and the role of indigenous production, this process will doubtless continue for many years to come.

Discussions are continuing regarding the board's parameters underlying its prediction that at current rates of production there are sufficient reserves to last for 300 years. It is confidently anticipated that these will help harmonize the professional judgements on the premises that might best be adopted, the figures that result and, most importantly, the way in which the concept can be most satisfactorily translated into a public appreciation of the issues involved and their implications.

Yours faithfully, K. MOSES, Deputy Director-General of Mining, National Coal Board, M. Souden, Physical Secretary, The Royal Society.

Housing at the timber frame vogue

From Mr L. P. T. Nester, Sir, John Huxley's article 17) on the current vogue timber frame housing con-

dition could be misread by those who are not familiar with the brick business and the of house construction. The conventional form house construction since 1920s is what is called a wall construction, an external wall facing brick, in which there is a gap called cavity and behind which is a second wall called the leaf or wall. This latter wall built out of common facing brick or block. Over the last 15 years block has increasingly been used because one operation of eight bricks. As a consequence common brick production industry has declined.

Timber frame is a three the inner wall materials are to the facing bricks used or outer wall. If anything, need for facing bricks will combine strength with aesthetic quality and low maintenance cost (unlike timber, which will rot and need cladding) will increase.

In the event, quality brick manufacturers, such as my own company, stand to rather than lose from tin frame.

Yours faithfully, L. P. T. NESTER-SMITH, Chief Executive, Redland Bricks Limited, Redland House, Reigate, Surrey RH2 0ST, June 17.

Looking for a pay lead

From Mr R. L. Stanley, Sir, On page 21 of your issue of June 12 you report the chairman of ICI as saying about

creases in pay: "We do all we can—but we must look the public sector to lead."

He went on to say that workers had been offered rise of over 19 per cent a year. On page 4 of the same issue we read about a 14 per cent rise in pay awarded to Her Service nurses.

Who, Sir, needs to look whom to lead? Yours faithfully, R. L. STANLEY, New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, Sheffield, S7 2NR, June 13.

Summary of the text of the final communiqué from leaders of the seven industrialized Western nations who attended the Venice summit

Stability of world's economy dependent on controlling cost of energy

1. In this, our first meeting of the 1980s, the economic issues that have dominated the changes in the price and supply of energy, and the implications for inflation and the level of economic activity in our own countries and for the world as a whole. Unless we can deal with the problems of energy, we cannot cope with other problems.

2. Successive large increases in the price of oil, bearing no relation to market conditions and culminating in the recent decision by some members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) at Algiers, have produced the reality of even higher inflation and the imminent threat of severe recession and unemployment in the industrialized countries.

At the same time they have undermined and in some cases virtually destroyed the prospects for growth in the developing countries. We believe that these consequences are increasingly coming to be appreciated by some of the oil exporting countries.

The fact is that the industrialized countries of the free world, the oil producing countries, and the non-oil developing countries, depend upon each other for the realisation of their potential for economic development and prosperity. Each can overcome the obstacles to that development, but only if all work together, and with the interests of all in mind.

3. In this spirit we have discussed the main problems that confront us in the coming decade. We are confident in the ability of our democratic societies, based on individual freedom and social solidarity, to meet these challenges. There are no quick or easy solutions. Sustained efforts are needed to achieve a better future.

4. The reduction of inflation is our immediate top priority and will benefit all nations. Inflation retards growth and harms all sections of our societies. Determined fiscal and monetary restraint is required to break inflationary expectations. Continuing dialogue among the social partners is also needed for this purpose.

We must retain effective international coordination to carry out this policy of restraint, and also to guard against the threat of growing unemployment and worldwide recession.

5. We are also committed to encouraging

investment and innovation, so as to increase productivity, to fostering the movement of resources from declining into expanding sectors, and to providing new job opportunities, and to promoting the most effective use of resources within and among countries.

6. In shaping economic policy, we need a better understanding of the long term effects of global population growth, industrial expansion and economic development generally. A study of trends in these areas is in hand. And our representatives will keep these matters under review.

7. We must break the link between economic growth and consumption of oil, and we mean to do so in this decade. This strategy requires conserving oil and substantially increasing production and use of alternative energy sources. To this end, the price mechanism, and domestic prices for oil should take into account representative world prices.

Market forces should be supplemented, where appropriate, by effective fiscal incentives and administrative measures. Energy investment will contribute substantially to economic growth and employment.

8. We welcome the recent decisions of the European Community, the International Energy Agency and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development regarding the need for long term structural changes to reduce oil consumption, continuing procedures to monitor progress, the possible use of oil ceilings to deal with tight market conditions, and coordination of stock policies to mitigate the effect of market disruption.

9. To conserve oil in our countries: We are agreed that no new base load, oil fired, generating capacity should be constructed, save in exceptional circumstances, and that the conversion of oil-fired capacity to other fuels should be accelerated.

We will increase efforts, including fiscal incentives where necessary, to accelerate the substitution of oil in industry.

We will encourage oil saving investments in residential and commercial buildings.

In transportation, our objective is the introduction of increasingly fuel efficient vehicles.

10. We must rely on fuels other than oil to meet the energy needs of future economic growth. This will require early, resolute, and wide ranging actions. Our Technology Group, proposed at the Tokyo summit last year, for bringing new energy technologies into commercial use at the earliest feasible time.

11. A high level group of representatives of our countries and of the EEC Commission will review periodically the results achieved in these fields.

12. Our comprehensive energy strategy is designed to meet the requirements of the coming decade. We are convinced that it can reduce the demand for energy, particularly oil, without hampering economic growth.

13. We continue to believe that international co-operation in energy is essential. We would welcome a constructive dialogue on energy and related issues between energy producers and consumers in order to improve the coherence of their policies.

14. We are deeply concerned about the impact of the oil price increases on the developing countries that have to import oil. The increase in oil prices in the last two years has more than doubled the oil bill of these countries, which now amounts to over \$50,000m. This will drive them into ever increasing indebtedness, and put at risk the whole basis of their economic growth and social progress, unless something can be done to help them.

15. We approach in a positive spirit the prospect of global negotiations in the framework of the United Nations and the formulation of a new international development strategy.

16. A major international effort to help these countries increase their energy production is required. We believe that this view is gaining ground among oil-exporting countries.

17. We are deeply conscious that extreme poverty and chronic malnutrition afflict hundreds of millions of people of developing countries. The first requirement in these countries is to improve their ability to feed themselves and reduce their dependence on food imports. We are ready to join with them and their national agencies concerned in their comprehensive long term strategies to increase food production, and to help improve national as well as international research services.

18. High priority should be given to efforts to cope with population growth and to United Nations and other programmes for supporting these efforts.

19. We strongly support the general capital increase of the World Bank, and increases in the funding of the regional development banks, and the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association.

20. We welcome the report of the Brandt Commission. We shall carefully consider its recommendations.

21. The democratic industrialized countries cannot alone carry the responsibility of aid and other different contributions to developing countries: it must be equitably shared by the oil exporting countries and the industrialized Communist countries. The personal representatives are instructed to review aid policies and procedures and other contributions to developing countries and to report back their conclusions to the next summit.

22. The situation created by large oil generated payments imbalances, in particular those of oil importing developing countries, requires a combination of determined actions by all countries to promote external adjustment and effective mechanisms for balance of payments financing. We look to the international capital market to continue to play a primary role in rechanneling any substantial oil surplus funds on the basis of sound lending standards. We support the work in progress by our monetary authorities and the bank for international settlements designed to improve the supervision and security of the international banking system. The private banks could usefully supplement these efforts.

23. Private lending will need to be supplemented by an expanded role for international institutions, especially the International Monetary Fund. We are committed to implementing the agreed increase in the IMF quotas, and to supporting appropriate borrowing by the fund, if needed to meet financing requirements of its members. We encourage the IMF to seek ways in which it could, within its guidelines on conditionality, make it more attractive for countries with financing problems to use its resources.

24. We reaffirm our commitment to stability in the foreign exchange market. We note that the European Monetary System has contributed to this end, will continue close cooperation in change market policies so as to avoid currency exchange rate fluctuations, and will co-operate with the IMF to achieve more effective surveillance, support continuing examination by IMF of arrangements to provide for more balanced evolution of the world reserve system.

25. We are resolved further to strengthen the open world trading system. We resist pressures for protectionist action which can only be self-defeating, aggravate inflation.

26. We endorse the positive conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations, commit ourselves to early and effect implementation.

27. We reaffirm our determination to avoid a harmful export credit race, this end we shall work with the oil participants to strengthen the international arrangement on export credit with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution covering all species the arrangement by December 1 1980.

28. As a further step in strengthening international trading system, we call our government to work in the United Nations toward an agreement to prohibit illicit payments to foreign government officials in international business transactions.

29. The economic message from the Venice summit is clear. The key to success in resolving the major economic challenges which the world faces is to achieve and maintain a balance between energy supply and demand at reasonable level and at affordable prices. The stability of the world economy, on which the prosperity of every individual country relies, depends upon all the countries concerned recognising their mutual needs and accepting their mutual responsibilities. The among us whose countries are members of the European Community intend make their efforts within this framework.

We who represent seven large industrialized countries of the free world, ready to tackle our own problems, meet the challenges of the coming decade to our own advantage and to the benefit of the whole world.

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Courtaulds looks beyond the recession

are no prizes for missing forecasts in troubled days. So while Courtaulds' chairman is not holding out too much, warning that the next two years are tough, his statement ends on an optimistic note.

Looking beyond the next year or two, Mr Christopher Hogg, "we can see better prospects."

Detailed breakdown of trading profit capital employed which Courtaulds divided for the first time, serves to highlight the strength of the group's activities which have assumed a more significant position in the profit account, and also the immense richness the group faces in the business which it is known.

Paint packaging and plastics operations over two-fifths of the £88m profit but account for only one-third of the capital employed. After allocation of charges of £6m, the non-activities would have doubled the group for an even larger slice of group

at the short-end, have fallen enough to allow them to run large bond positions comfortably. But it will only take a minor correction to force the banks to unload these issues onto the market, as indeed happened about this time last year.

Gold Still talking about \$1,000

Gold appears to have settled down a little since its short-lived burst of exuberance in the bullion price two weeks ago. But the latest survey from Consolidated Gold Fields, "Gold 1980" suggests that the fundamentals remain bullish. Indeed, the company's analysis is as confident as anyone can be in this treacherous market that gold will not be long delayed in reaching \$1,000 an ounce.

Two key facts about the supply and demand balance emerge from the study. Of total supply to the non-communist private sector last year of 1,765 tonnes, net trade with the communist bloc provided 229 tonnes, compared with 410 in 1978. But the evidence is that supply from the Soviet Union this year will be much less, perhaps well below 100 tonnes.

The second upward pressure on the gold price is the virtual cessation of official sales. In 1979 they totalled 574 tonnes, a noticeable advance on the previous year's 362 tonnes. Now IMF and US Treasury sales have stopped, so overall we are facing total supply this year of possibly only 1,000 tonnes.

Moreover, South African mine production, which last year fell three tonnes to 703 tonnes, is on a secular downward trend. The chances of another West Nile line being discovered must be small.

So despite other prospects, particularly South America, the Philippines, Canada and Australia, and in the longer term China, adding to output, it is not developing fast enough to stop non-communist gold mine production declining in 1979 from 980 tonnes to 962 tonnes.

Demand is much less volatile, save for jewelry which fell sharply last year from 1,007 tonnes to 737. If one takes the gloomy view—which is widely held in the gold market—that inflation will only be reduced to a point from which it can rapidly take off again, investor demand for a considerably reduced quantity of potential bullion would exert intense leverage in a thin market.



● Muirhead group, whose chairman is Sir Raymond Brown (above), has been sorely testing investors' faith in its fashionable high-technology status for some time. Yesterday's results—a mere £29,000 profits in the first-half (against £931,000)—sent the shares down 16p to a year's "low" of 120p, compared with 304p less than eighteen months ago.

Muirhead blames its woes on a stretching out of orders as a result of the recession; high inventories; inflation and high interest rates on borrowings which pushed interest charges up from £197,000 to £561,000 in the first-half.

However, Muirhead's once strong technological lead in facsimile equipment has now been carved away thin. There must be a major question mark over its ability to maintain its position in the face of an increasing onslaught from powerful competitors.

With little hope of recovery in the second-half and costs of the Morden factory closure likely to be around £500,000, hopes rest more than ever on a bid.

It seems to be an iron law of international events—like the international summit meeting just ended at Venice—that, when most is expected, least is achieved; and when nothing is expected some advance is made.

The auguries could scarcely have been less promising as the President of the United States and his international colleagues descended on the lagoons. The EEC was at loggerheads.

Relations between President Carter and Chancellor Schmidt had reached a new low of personal dislike, tinged from the German side with a strong shot of contempt.

No substantial preparatory work had been done on any initiative that might affect the world economic or financial situation for the better. The severe constraints of the democratic system were clearly pressing hard on the freedom of action of President Carter and only scarcely less so on President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt.

As far as international economic policy is concerned, the British position seemed to be a return of that adopted by Mr Healey as Chancellor after the 1973-74 world oil price rise—namely, that the rest of the world should help by keeping up the general level of demand for their countries, because they had less reason to be obsessed by the problems of inflation than the United Kingdom.

A wisp of hope from Venice

Hugh Stephenson

Expectations from the Venice summit were therefore not high. And, indeed, the final communiqué, even though the bulk of it shows clear signs of having been drafted long before the heads of state and government ever set foot on Italian soil, fully records the fact that the meeting ended without any substantial new initiative coming to fruition.

Hidden away in it, however, are certain seeds of optimism about the future. What is certain is that the world needs evidence, however shaky, that such seeds have been sown. For the present state of the world economic order must be reckoned more oppressively gloomy than at any time since the 1930s. The catalogue of negative factors at work is almost endless. The signs that the leadership of the western industrial world is seized of the enormity of this challenge that has ahead are not encouraging. The challenges and contradictions of the world economic order constitute a moral issue from which active politicians, concerned with the need for reelection, shy away.

Just as liberal statesmen who were slave owners in the Old South of the United States, like Thomas Jefferson, waited until they died to free their slaves in their wills, so it seems that leading and well-intentioned democratic politicians wait until their active days are over before they accept publicly that things need changing. Thus the

major figures in the past decade and more, in the battle to persuade the world that, to put it no higher, enlightened self-interest requires a new world economic order, have included former Prime Minister Lester Pearson of Canada, former Defence Secretary Robert McNamara of the United States and former Prime Minister Edward Heath of the United Kingdom.

Given the lack of preparation before the Venice summit it would have been too much to expect that any new detailed plan might have emerged. Indeed, the reported reservations of President Carter and Mrs Thatcher to any rapid new initiative are exactly the reactions that we know are inevitable from politicians who are aware that there are no votes at home from seeming to be concerned about the problems of the rest of the less fortunate world.

The communiqué, for all that, pointed in the direction that the western and industrial world has to go over the next five years or so, if world economic catastrophe is to have any chance of being avoided. For the fact is that the refusal of the Opec countries to continue to supply the rest of the world with cheap energy, combined with the inability of the industrial world to provide Opec with stable assets in return for their oil has led to oil price increases that have bankrupted a substantial number of developing countries and

effectively blighted for the foreseeable future as many more. These are countries for whose populations the idea that economic growth rates may have reached their social limits and that their domestic economic policies must be tailored in order to achieve balance of payments surpluses are as politically irrelevant as they are economically impossible. Thus, even in the narrowest terms, the financial plight of these countries is putting the world banking and credit system under breaking strain.

If a spiralling disintegration of the world economy is to be avoided, therefore, the immediate requirement is for a dialogue, and coordinated policies, to be formulated between the three main corners of this play—the western industrial world, the Opec countries and the developing world. In each of the three corners there are grouped many with widely varying needs and prospects. In present, however, there is no overall view that these are the three legs on which a reasonable level of non-inflationary world demand can and must be built: if we are all to come out of the present gathering recession.

There was just enough in the final Venice communiqué, however, to suggest that hard-pressed western politicians say at least the outlines of what must be done over the next two to five years for one not to despair entirely.

Roman Eisenstein discusses the growing problem of the country's debt repayments

Brazil's economy—last throw of the gambler?

An international banker needs steady nerves, a cool head and an absolute belief that the loans he makes will be paid back on time.

But, even armed with that philosophy, he has many things to worry about. This is especially true now, because the problem of recycling oil surpluses is becoming acute.

The upheaval which began after the 1973 oil price explosion but which seemed to subside for a few years is gathering new momentum and is being discussed with increasing hopelessness at every international economic conference.

Economists gravely gather round the not always reliable statistics of various countries much as doctors in bygone ages have been immobilized in drawings gathering round the sick-bed. The fear is that some major debtor—that is, a state—will not be able to meet

its debt repayments several of the leading American banks would risk the find their shareholders funds severely depleted. One of the oldest rules of banking—that not too many eggs should be placed into one basket—may well have been breached by several banks.

Repayment of a debt of that size is made up of two elements. One is amortization of various loans as they come up for redemption; and the other is the interest paid on the loans. The cost of servicing the debt, plus the trade deficit for which foreign exchange has to be found to close the gap, last year amounted to more than 68 per cent of Brazil's visible exports. This was already one of the highest debt service ratios in the world.

This year the difficulties will be even greater, Brazil will be in a less favourable trading position than in 1975. On the assumption that imports rise to about \$20,000m for the year as against \$17,900m last year, Brazil would probably have to find about \$16,000m in foreign loans to repay its debts, bridge the trade deficit and maintain interest payments. This implies a trade deficit of \$3,000m, and debt amortization and interest payments of \$13,000m.

Estimates vary of how much Brazil will eventually have to find and \$16,000m is an average view. At the lowest end estimates are only \$12,000m and at the upper end \$21,000m. How Brazil will find the money and whether it will have to go to the International Monetary Fund is a matter of great controversy.

So far this year Senator Antonio Delfino Neto, officially the minister of planning in President Figueiredo's administration, but in fact the man in charge of economic affairs, has managed to raise \$4,500m. It is widely expected that the remainder will be found from international banks lending either directly or through intermediaries, by loans from the World Bank and the American Development Bank and international bond issues. But this will hardly be the end of the matter.

The debt service ratio will



President Figueiredo: will he and his planning minister have to go to the IMF?

amount in 1980 to three quarters of visible exports, which in simpler terms means that the foreign exchange earned on exports is effectively mortgaged for repayment of foreign loans.

While most bankers believe that this year Brazil will get by, if only because it is in everybody's interest that there should be no major default, next year could be crucial. President Figueiredo and his planning minister might have to take a step they have so far steadfastly refused to countenance and go to the IMF.

Brazil can draw \$230m from the IMF without any questions

being asked but for the subsequent tranches of some \$2,000m staff conditions may have to be imposed on the economy. These may then coincide with pressures from other countries, including Britain, for Brazil to shed some of its protectionist trade policies, something which would widen the trade gap further.

The Brazilians themselves sound quite optimistic. "A gambler's last throw," mutters an economist who declines to be named.

There are in fact other problems to worry about. Brazil embarked on an ambitious de-

velopment policy in the mid-sixties and was widely hailed as the one country in the developing world that would successfully "take off" to become a major industrial power. Growth of the national income between 1967 and 1973 averaged more than 9 per cent a year, while inflation was contained at about 20 per cent.

But, except for 1976 when gdp rose by 9 per cent, growth has now slackened. Last year it was 6.4 per cent and this year it could be as low as 5 per cent. This may sound high to British ears, but in a country of fast growing population it is not.

With a population of 120 million, rising at 2.8 per cent a year, Brazil must grow fast to stand still in terms of individual incomes. Each year 1.5 million people join the labour force and, while figures for unemployment are sketchy, it is accepted that in the São Paulo area—the most industrialised in the country—unemployment is more than 7 per cent of the population.

The dash for growth may well be over for the time being. Brazil, which lacks oil, has been a prime victim of the huge oil price rises. Last year oil imports cost the country \$7,000m, a tenfold increase on the pre-1973 figure. And this year it will be higher still.

But, although the problems on the surface appear insoluble, most bankers and leaders of multinational companies are surprisingly optimistic. They point out that Brazil has huge natural resources, including coal and hydro-electric power, to replace some of the oil imports. It also has a potentially rich agricultural and a growing industrial base.

Even so, if growth does slacken significantly and personal incomes have to fall for a time, political difficulties may preempt any economic advance.

Business Diary: A Prior at BSC • Small adds

Gregor, the controversial man-designate of the Steel Corporation, is to be a sufficiently successful to ensure that his name is well known by July 1. The appointment has been a long time in the making.

MacGregor's appointment, announced yesterday, has been a long time in the making. The appointment has been a long time in the making.

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Michael Grylls, the Tory MP for North-West Surrey and chairman of the party's Small Business Bureau, is back from Carter's Washington full of enthusiasm about the way they discriminate positively in favour of the little man there.

Grylls told me yesterday that he had gone to see Vernon Weaver, the Carter appointee who directs the Small Business Administration. He also saw the chairman of the Senate and House of Representatives committees.

"They have a real, positive discrimination in favour of small business there," he said. "Here, we just pay lip service, which is what all parties have done so far."

The two positive approaches that he would like to see the Tories emulate are "two-tier" laws which bear down less heavily on small business, and a big and a directive that a quarter of government procure-

ment contracts should go to the little man.

Lastly, Grylls told me, he would like to see not only the espousal of Small Business Administration methods but of a scaled-down SBA itself—a "small government agency to

although Sir Charles will be stepping down at the end of the month, young Beauman has learnt a lot about the steel industry and the BSC in particular and his undoubted talents should not be lost to the corporation. Perhaps the new chairman will find a niche for him somewhere in the management structure.

Sir Charles meanwhile is not disappearing entirely from the steel industry. He is to continue as chairman of the corporation's job creation subsidiary, BSC (Industry), until the end of this year. Whether MacGregor will maintain the tradition established by previous chairmen of also being chairman of BSC (I) is at present uncertain.



Small business's Michael Grylls: more leeway, less lip.

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take the advocate role and look at every single law and regulation that comes out of Whitehall. Does this mean for small business?

David Mitchell, the junior employment minister responsible for small firms, needs much more support than he gets from government departments at present, Grylls says. "We don't even have a legal definition of what a 'small firm' is."

The SBA's guideline is a payroll of up to 200 and a turnover of about \$5m. Grylls goes for up to 300 and £2m.

"Lip service" is "more support for the Ministers", establishment of what would be seen as a quango—this is all rating good stuff from a Tory MP running a Tory party group (4,000 firms finance it, but so does the party, and the secretary is in Smith Square).

But then what is the use of being a pressure group if you don't press?

The increase in dangerous substances being carried by the railway system is causing some concern in the United States, but a government study by academic Timothy Manello would indicate that perhaps as dangerous as any are the substances drunk, smoked or otherwise ingested by railway employees.

Earlier this year one in five private railway employees was found to be either drunk or under the influence of drugs at work. Seven railways are now trying to cut down drinking at work.

Train drivers in particular seem to drink to relieve boredom on long trips.

Guy Guimane last made aviation news two years ago when he set up Scimitar Airlines to carry charter cargo around the world. Now he re-emerges as chairman-designate of the British end of the Charlotte Aircraft Corporation, an American group specialising in aviation broking and trading in aircraft and based in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Charlotte was founded in 1953 by H. J. Jenkins, Caldwell, who has been to have sold more than 400 used and 50 new aircraft to, among others, Air France and Pan Am. Caldwell's brief to Guimane is to establish an aviation consultancy, specialising in strategic economic planning, and to this end the Briton is to open a London office.

Guimane, a former managing director of British Caledonian, says that Scimitar, which ran into a fuel price crisis, has been restructured and that shareholders have asked him to stay on the board.

How do you like your taxpayer's money boiled alive? According to correspondence in Taxes, the journal of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, the office temperature in the East Ham tax office reaches the eighties, while according to a letter from the "Hypothermia" section of the Sunderland tax office they usually shiver in the sixties. What must it be like in Inverness?

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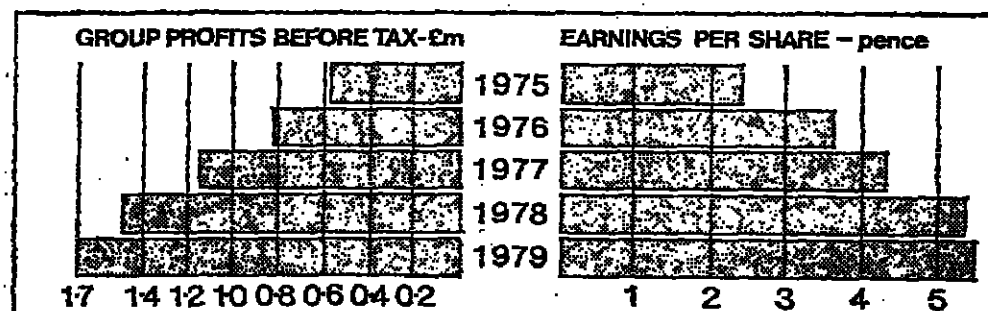
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Helene of London announces another record year with profits up from £1,460,000 to £1,700,000.

And Chairman Mr. Montague Burkeman says in his annual statement "you will see from the accounts that we have conserved our liquidity so that we are in a position to continue our expansion both by acquisition and by internal growth."

Charting five years of growth



Helene of London Limited

Principal activities are design and manufacture of fashion leisurewear and textile merchandising.

For copies of the Annual Report please write to: Street, London W1.

B·A·T Industries Limited · Windsor House · 50 Victoria Street · London SW1H 0NL

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 16. Dealings End, June 27. § Contango Day, June 30. Settlement Day, July 7

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

* Ex dividend. a Ex all b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. d Interim payment passed. e Price at suspension g Dividend and yield excluded. f Price at suspension g company. h Pre-merger figure. i Special payment. j Bid for capital distribution. k Ex rights. l Forecast earnings. p Ex Tax free. s Price adjusted for late dealings. ** No significant date.

[illegible]

By Order of the High Court of Chancery
dated the 27th day of May 1980.
Mr Paul Frederick Marten
of Coopers & Lybrand,
House, Gutter Lane, Chancery
London EC2V 8AH, the
appointed Liquidator of the
named Company with a Certificate
of Inspection.
Dated this 17th day of
1980.

Salerooms and Antiques



8 King Street, St James's
London SW1Y 6QT. Tel: 01-839 9060
Telex 916429 Telegrams CHRISTIART
London SW1

Today, Tuesday, June 24 at 11 a.m.
FINE GLASS PAPERWEIGHTS. Catalogue £185.
Tuesday, June 24 at 11 a.m.
THE HATVANY COLLECTION OF HIGHLY
IMPORTANT OLD MASTER DRAWINGS. Catalogue
£7.
Tuesday, June 24 at 2.30 p.m.
FINE DUTCH, FLEMISH AND GERMAN DRAWINGS.
Catalogue £125.
Wednesday, June 25 at 10.30 a.m.
PRINTED BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS. Catalogue
£165.
Wednesday, June 25 at 10.30 a.m.
THE HATVANY COLLECTION OF HIGHLY
IMPORTANT BRONZES AND OTHER WORKS OF
ART. Catalogue £6.
Wednesday, June 25 at approximately 11 a.m.
immediately following the sale of the Hatvany Collection
and at 2.30 p.m.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT BRONZES, WOOD-CARVINGS
AND OTHER WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £6.
Wednesday, June 25 at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL SILVER.
Catalogue £4.
Thursday, June 26 at 10.30 a.m.
FINE CLARET AND WHITE BORDEAUX. Catalogue
£59.
Thursday, June 26 at 10.30 a.m.
FINE MINIATURES, GOLD BOXES AND RUSSIAN
WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £4.10.
Thursday, June 26 at 11 a.m.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT ENGLISH FURNITURE AND
SCULPTURE, REMOVED FROM ST. GILES'S HOUSE,
DORSET. Catalogue £5.
Friday, June 27 at 10.30 a.m.
IMPORTANT ENGLISH PICTURES. Catalogue £7.50.
Monday, June 30 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
FINE CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN. Catalogue £4.30.
Tuesday, July 1 at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
IMPORTANT OLD MASTER PRINTS. Catalogue £5.50.
Tuesday, July 1 at 11 a.m.
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN WATERCOLOURS,
DRAWINGS AND SCULPTURE. Catalogue £5.
Tuesday, July 1 at 2.30 p.m.
CONTEMPORARY ART. Catalogue £5.

SUNDAY VIEW, JUNE 29
Christie's will be open on Sunday, June 29 from
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for a special view of Impressionist
and Modern Paintings, Drawings, Watercolours,
Sculpture, Contemporary Art, The Castle Ashby
Vases and Impressionist and Modern Prints.

HOUSE SALE
On The Premises
BELVEDERE, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, Ireland
in conjunction with Hamilton & Hamilton Ltd.,
Dublin
Wednesday, July 9 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
The Property of Rex Beaumont, Esq.,
Admission by catalogue only—admits two. Catalogue
£4.50. On view Monday, July 7 and Tuesday, July 8
from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

All catalogue prices are post paid.
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the
catalogues.

CHRISTIE'S AGENTS IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND

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Northumbria
Aidan Cuthbert, Tel: (0434) 71381
North-West
Victor Gubbins, Tel: (0468) 337
Yorkshire
Nicholas Brooksbank, Tel: (0904) 30911
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John Lewis-Crosby, Tel: (036) 830574
Isle of Man
Queenie Agnew-Somerville, Tel: (0624) 813 724
Channel Islands
Richard de La Haye, Tel: (0534) 77582

Auction of Fine Jewels

to be sold by
Kellie Trading Co. Ltd.

on Sunday June 29th 1980

In the 1st-floor ballroom, Portman Hotel,
Portman Square, London, W1.

The auction will be conducted by Mr. M. H. Newman,
Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Surveyors, fine
art valuer and auctioneer.

Included in the auction:
A ruby and diamond brooch with a pair of earrings
to match by Bouché (diamonds 2.66 ct, rubies
2.64 ct), 18 ct yellow gold earrings set with diamonds
by Kitchinsky. An important 3-stone oval diamond
ring (total diamond weight 1.38ct). A magnificent
diamond and cabochon ruby necklace and earrings.
These goods are sold on a liquidating basis. Dealers
retailers and the general public are invited. Review
of the sale can be made between 12.00 noon and
3.30 pm on the day of the auction. The auction will
commence at 3.00 p.m. precisely.

Catalogues are available at the entrance.

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SICKERT, John, Lamb, Gerald,
Minion Collection for private
sale. 100 No. 10, 101, 102,
103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108,
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PERSONAL CHOICE



look Amos (Ronald Magill) really is pleased to stay old bike back in Emmerdale Farm (ITV 5.15)

Nadia Comaneci and a female gibbon in common? gymnastic perfection. This is one of the comparisons between human Olympic skills and animal world featured in Jeffrey Boswell's "Animal 361 9.25". In this supposedly Olympic year he asks how man matches up to his animal and the answer is... poorly. During the 60 minutes he features some incredible animal performances, celebrating from 10 to 45 mph in an astonishing Wild horses running at 20 miles an hour for as eaving the marathon runner far behind. Scottish ig up 10-foot high waterfalls and swimming at 20 ed to an Olympic swimmer's 5 mph. The also includes breath-held depth diving, animal liding, speed flying, soaring and hovering.

pe's film "The Boys from Horseferry Road" (ITV interviews and hardly any commentary. It is a following medical students at the threatened-by-cuts Medical School in London's Horseferry Road. sion on the closure will be made next month. The ates on the last three years of a medical student's hen they actually go on the wards. It begins o-please young adults on their first ward rounds with them gaining experience in the other. Students are sent to Casualty to stick-up the use they feel less"; a girl student in psychiatry ies to piece together a diagnosis by interviewing a and a group of students stand round a slab and h as they watch their first post-mortem. As Angela e don't actually get their view, their expressions

1 of two programmes on wartime France in 1940 y) by Roderick Kidward traces the "myth" ack to his famous broadcast from the BBC the day fell to the Germans. Kidward describes how of men and women, determined to do something u occupation and the Vichy regime, came together sistance groups. With the help of former mbers, de Gaulle's wartime personal assistant and n archives, he examines the controversial between de Gaulle and resistance movements

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Space in the City, 7.05 Chemistry of Carbon Compounds, 7.30 From time in time, Chisdown at 7.55. 10.55 Cicket: Second Test, Live coverage of the final day of play between England and the West Indies from Lords. Closedown at 1.05. 1.30 pm The Flumps, narrated by Jos Sproger. 4.15 News. 1.55 Wimbledon 80. The start of the Ladies' Singles sees defending champion Martina Navratilova, formerly of Czechoslovakia, play Miss Kloss of South Africa. Commentary by Dan Marshall, Peter West, John Barrett, Mark Cox and Bill Threlfall. Former Wimbledon champions Ann Jones and Neale Fraser give informed comment and Harry Carpenter brings news from the outer courts. 4.20 Play School: 4.40 Jigsaw. The last in the present series sees presenters Adrian Hedley and Janet Ellis joined by Chris Emmett who plays a newsreader

who gets his N's mixed up with his B's and reads a "news" item about the "Loch Ness Mobster". 5.05 John Craven's Newsround: 5.15 Ask Aspel. Today Mike has "Scottish singer B. A. Robertson" answer young viewers' questions. Mike himself will introduce TV and film clips as requested by his devotees. 5.40 News. 5.55 Nationwide. After the regional news Sue Cook talks to Tom Courtenay who is appearing in "The Great Gatsby" and the Queen's Theatre, London. 6.20 Wimbledon 80. Harry Carpenter introduces highlights of the opening matches in the Ladies' Singles Championship played this afternoon. 7.15 Film: Corey for the People (1977). The first showing on British television of a film that was the pilot for a projected series that would have followed the adventures of a young man who, after a series of misadventures, ends up in a police station. The film has a good deal of good things. 8.30 Rings on their Fingers. Diane Keen and Martin Jarvis star as

the newly wed couple Sandy and Oliver who, after living together for six years, discover marriage has changed their way of life (r). 9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall. 9.25 Animal Olympics. Narrated by Jeffery Oswald (see Personal Choice). 10.35 Play for Today On Giant's Head. The winner of a 1979 International Emmy Award, the BBC entry for this year's Prix Italia Festival tells the true story of the Battle of Britain and the role of the RAF. The film is a masterpiece of the genre. 11.55 News headlines.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 6.15 Y Ffynnon, 6.30 Y Ffynnon, 6.45 Y Ffynnon, 6.55 Y Ffynnon, 7.05 Y Ffynnon, 7.15 Y Ffynnon, 7.25 Y Ffynnon, 7.35 Y Ffynnon, 7.45 Y Ffynnon, 7.55 Y Ffynnon, 8.05 Y Ffynnon, 8.15 Y Ffynnon, 8.25 Y Ffynnon, 8.35 Y Ffynnon, 8.45 Y Ffynnon, 8.55 Y Ffynnon, 9.05 Y Ffynnon, 9.15 Y Ffynnon, 9.25 Y Ffynnon, 9.35 Y Ffynnon, 9.45 Y Ffynnon, 9.55 Y Ffynnon, 10.05 Y Ffynnon, 10.15 Y Ffynnon, 10.25 Y Ffynnon, 10.35 Y Ffynnon, 10.45 Y Ffynnon, 10.55 Y Ffynnon, 11.05 Y Ffynnon, 11.15 Y Ffynnon, 11.25 Y Ffynnon, 11.35 Y Ffynnon, 11.45 Y Ffynnon, 11.55 Y Ffynnon, 12.05 Y Ffynnon, 12.15 Y Ffynnon, 12.25 Y Ffynnon, 12.35 Y Ffynnon, 12.45 Y Ffynnon, 12.55 Y Ffynnon, 1.05 Y Ffynnon, 1.15 Y Ffynnon, 1.25 Y Ffynnon, 1.35 Y Ffynnon, 1.45 Y Ffynnon, 1.55 Y Ffynnon, 2.05 Y Ffynnon, 2.15 Y Ffynnon, 2.25 Y Ffynnon, 2.35 Y Ffynnon, 2.45 Y Ffynnon, 2.55 Y Ffynnon, 3.05 Y Ffynnon, 3.15 Y Ffynnon, 3.25 Y Ffynnon, 3.35 Y Ffynnon, 3.45 Y Ffynnon, 3.55 Y Ffynnon, 4.05 Y Ffynnon, 4.15 Y 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